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SCHOOL HISTORY

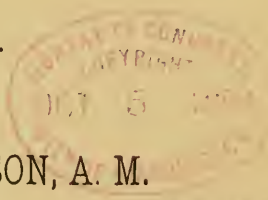
OF

SOUTH CAROLINA.

REVISED EDITION.

BY

JAS. WOOD DAVIDSON, A. M.



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W. J. DUFFIE,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

(1894)

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W. J. DUFFIE.

INTRODUCTION.



IN preparing this little School History of South Carolina the Author has enjoyed the usual assistance of those who have previously written on the same subject; and has suffered the usual perplexities of confused and conflicting authorities and inaccuracies.

The usual authorities are Rivers, Ramsay, Simms, Hewit, Logan, Carroll, Johnson, Moultrie, Glenn, Drayton, Archdale, Laudonniere, Hilton, Adair, Lawson, De Laet, Grahame, Oldmixon, Holmes, Weems, Bancroft, and Tarleton; besides a score of others. The State-Paper Office in London, too, is full of materials not yet thoroughly digested.

Besides this the Author has little to say. His aim has been to give in plain

language an account of such points in this history as a school-boy may understand, the quantity being regulated by the necessarily-limited space of such a volume.

In the portion that is subsequent to all the written histories—from 1859 to 1869—the effort has been to present the events of this eventful decade of years in narrative as little as possible tinged with sectional feelings—to state mere facts, free from all argument and comment.

The Publishers desire to acknowledge their obligation to Lossing's *Field-Book of the Revolution*, published by Harper and Brothers, New York, for several of the illustrations of the Revolutionary Period.

HISTORY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

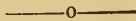
Early Times.



— 1. —

WHEN the white people first came from Europe to America, they found Indians living all over this country. It was then thought that these Indians were the first people that had ever lived here; but we now know that there had been some more civilized, and probably whiter, people here before the Indians. We know that such people had been here before the Indians by the ruins of forts, and walls, and towns, that they left; and some skulls that are not Indian skulls. The Indians

who were here when the whites came, more than three hundred years ago, never built forts, and walls, and towns, like the ruins that the white people have found in America. There are none of these ruins in South Carolina; but in the west—along the Mississippi river—there are a great many of them.



— 2. —

These Indians that our forefathers found in South Carolina were savages—rude, wild fellows, who had no books, churches, cities, or laws; fellows who did very little else than fight, hunt and steal; and who wore very few clothes, and such

1. Whom did the white people find living in America when they first came? How do we know that there were others here before the Indians? Are there any of these ruins in South Carolina?

as they had were made of the skins of wild animals. They lived in huts or cabins, called wigwams; and generally a whole tribe lived at one place. The wigwams were like this:



The collected wigwams of a tribe were called a town; but their towns had no regular streets, and were only a large

number—sometimes several hundreds—of poor huts, shaped as you see, like a tent, all standing close together, near some river or creek, and where there were springs close by to get water from. Whenever a tribe would get tired of one place they would move their town to another place; and in this way they seldom stayed many years without moving their town.



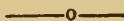
— 3. —

There were three great nations of Indians that lived in South Carolina—Cherokees', Ca-taw'-bas, and Mus-co'-gees. The Muscogeas are sometimes called Creeks.

2. What kind of people were the Indians? What are savages? How did they live? What sort of houses? What is a town? What kind of place did they make towns in?

The Cherokees lived in the northwest part of the State, upon the Sa-van'-nah river; the Catawbias, in the north, and the Muscogees, in the south.

These three nations were made up of as many as thirty-seven different tribes; but these tribes were so much mixed, and moved so often, that it is now impossible to say how they were arranged. Sometimes a tribe would die out; or two tribes join together and make one; or a large tribe separate into two or more smaller ones.



— 4. —

We have a great many of the names of these tribes now used as the names of

3. What were the three great nations in S. C.? Where did the Cherokees live? The Catawbias? The Muscogees? How many tribes?

rivers ; and in this way we know where the different tribes lived at some time. The tribes often moved up or down the stream that bears their name. The following rivers take their names from Indian tribes :—Savannah, Coo'-saw, Com'-ba-hee, [*cum'-bee*], Ed'-is-to, Sto'-no, Sa-lu'-da, Cong-a-ree', San-tee', Ca-taw'-ba, Wa-ter-ee', Pe-dee', Wac-ca-maw', Oo-lo-noi', and En-no-ree'. Besides these there are a great many smaller streams that bear the names of smaller tribes, or individuals, or towns.

—o—

— 5. —

The Indians were all savages, and all were rude and coarse fellows ; but they were not all alike. Of the thirty seven tribes that lived in the limits of South

4. What rivers still keep the names of Indian tribes ?

Carolina, some were far better than others; and some were far more intelligent than others. Some of the Muscogee tribes were said to be honest, industrious, sober and sensible; but the Waterees were lazy, thieving, worthless rascals, who, it has been said, would steal with their feet if you watched their hands. The Congarees, who lived where Columbia now is, were more filthy and idle than all the rest; and when the small-pox got among them they soon all died out. Whenever one of them found that he had taken the small-pox, he would heat himself in a large oven, and then plunge into the river. This treatment generally killed the patient in a few days. The whole tribe of Congarees thus died out.

5. What kind of Indians were the Muscogees? The Waterees? The Congarees? How did they treat small-pox?

The Wax-saws—a tribe of the Catawbas—used to flatten the heads of their boys, because they believed that it made them better hunters. The Ya-mas-sees', who lived near the mouth of the Savannah river, had their great town on the Coo-saw-hatch'-ie river,—where the little town of that name was afterwards built. These Yamassees were perhaps the noblest of the Carolina Muscogees. They were certainly very brave, and had some show of generosity. The Cherokees were the most intelligent, perhaps, of all. Later, after the whites brought books and civilization among them, a young man of the Cherokees—named Se-quo'-yah—invented an alphabet of his language.

6. What Indians flattened the heads of their boys? Why? What was the great town of the Yamassees? What of these Indians? What of the Cherokees? Who invented an alphabet?

— 7. —

The greatest man in each tribe was considered the chief of that tribe; and these were sometimes called kings, but they had no power except to call together the elders and warriors of the tribe, whenever a council of war was needed. The warriors were called braves.

The men got their meat by killing deers, elks, buffaloes, turkeys, and other game; and the women raised corn—sometimes called maize—and beans. These formed their principal articles of food; meat roasted being the main thing, with which they usually ate some bread, or hominy, or beans. They roasted meat by putting it close to the fire

7. Who was chosen chief the tribes? What power did they have? How did they get meat? What did the women do? What did Indians usually eat?

Before the whites came here, all the Indian axes, hatchets, arrow-heads, and that kind of thing, were made out of flint stones; for they had no iron or any other metal.

For music they had two instruments; one was a kind of drum, and the other a gourd with loose corn in it; and they sang songs.

The only money they had was called *wam-pum*, which was nothing but shells.

They had no laws and no courts; and when one Indian killed another, the nearest relative of the murdered one was expected to kill the murderer, and if he did not do so he was considered disgraced. Their's was the old Jewish law of an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and a life for a life.

They had no churches, and very little religion; and they expected when they

died to live on in the spirit-land, hunting, fishing, and fighting, very much as they did in this life.



— 9. —

In those old Indian times the country looked different from what it does now. There was no cleared land, except one large field near each town, where the women raised their corn. All over the country, especially in the upper part of the State, were herds of buffaloes and elks; and deer of many kinds ran wild in the woods. There were immense cane-brakes along most of the rivers and creeks, sometimes hundreds of miles long; and in these

8. What tools did the Indians make of stone? What kind of music did they have? Money? Law and Courts? Religion?

thickets the large wild animals mostly lived. In some places, also, were prairies—places without trees, where the land was covered with grass—such as are now in Texas and in the south-west generally.



— 10, —

The woodlands in the middle of the State—Fairfield, Newberry and Lexington, especially—in those old times, were all covered with grass; even under the thick trees. In many places the wild pea-vine grew as high as a horse's back; and the blossoms were very plentiful. This pea was rather a stalk than a vine. It has utterly disappeared from the country; and so has the rich and abundant high

9. How did the country look? What of the buffaloes and elks? Canebrakes? Prairies?

grass that used to carpet those wild woods.



— 11. —

Columbus discovered America in the year 1492—nearly four hundred years ago ;—but it was not settled by white people until more than a hundred years after its discovery.

At first the whole southern country was considered as one place ; and this whole region had several names. It was first called Flor'-i-da,—which means *blooming*,—by the Spaniards. The French called it generally by the same name ; but sometimes they called it New France. The English at first called it Southern Virginia ; but afterwards they named it Car-o-li'-na, after their king Charles—in Latin *Car'-o*

lus. These three nations—English, Spaniards, and French—all claimed this southern country as their own ; but at last the English got most of it to themselves.



— 12. —

The English claimed this beautiful southern country because John Cab'-ot—a discoverer sent over to America by King Henry the Seventh of England, in 1497—had visited it.

11. Who discovered America ? When ? What did the Spaniards call this Southern country ? The French ? The English ? Why was it called Carolina ?

12. Why did the English claim this southern country ?

— 13. —

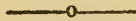
The Spaniards claimed it because Ponce de Leon, [*pōn'-thā-dā-lā-ōn'*,] in 1512, came from Spain to Florida, and named it.

Eight years after this, Velasquez de Ayllon, [*vā-lāth'-kāth-dā-aīl-yōn'*,] a Spaniard, came over in two ships to South Carolina. He ascended the Combahee river; and treated the Indians kindly, until they went aboard his ships to see all the strange things there. Then, when there were a great crowd of them on board, he suddenly sailed away. He took the poor savages to St. Do-min'-go, and there sold them as slaves. Several other Spaniards came over to Florida; but it was many years before any of them ever lived there.

13. Why did the Spaniards claim this country? What did Ponce de Leon do? What did Velasquez de Ayllon do? What river did he ascend? What trick did he practice on the poor Indians?

-- 14. --

The French claimed it because Verazzani, [*ve-rad-za'-nee*,] in 1523, was sent over to the northern part of this southern country, by Francis the First of France; but he only looked at the country.

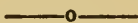


— 15. —

The first attempt to live in the part of this southern country now known as South Carolina—the Indians called it Chi-co'-la—was made by the French at Port Royal. That was in the year 1562. These French people, all men, were under the command of Ribault, [*ree-bō'*,] a Frenchman. They built a fort named Fort Charles, to protect

14. Why did the French claim this country? What did Verazzani do?

them against the Indians. This fort was on Paris Island—in Port Royal harbour—and Ribault went back to France, and left Captain Albert, [*al-bare'*,] with twenty-six men in the fort.



— 16. —

Captain Albert got on very well with the Indians. There were several chiefs of the neighboring tribes that were very kind to the French. Of these the most noted were Au-dus'-ta, Cou-ex'-is, and Oua-de. These chiefs—they called them kings sometimes—traded with the French; brought them corn, beans, and dried meats; and took as pay whatever the French had to spare—knives, beads, hatch-

15. Who made the first attempt to live in Carolina? Where? What did the Indians call Carolina? What did Ribault do? Where was Fort Charles?

ets, and such things. Captain Albert became harsh and cruel to his own men, so that they joined against him and finally killed him.

After some months of this sort of life the French got tired of it—got home-sick—and determined to go back to France. At last they made a little ship and started across the Atlantic Ocean. When they got about half way, a calm came on and left them there until their food gave out. They had to eat one of themselves or perish. They drew lots and the lot fell on a man named La Chere, [*la-share'*,] who was eaten by his companions. Soon they were taken up by an English vessel and sent to their homes.

16. What of Captain Albert? Who were the three friendly chiefs? What did the colonists get from the Indians? What did they give in return? What became of this colony? How did they get off? What happened at sea?

PROPRIETARY GOVERNMENT.

— • • —
— 17. —

After this it was more than a hundred years—in 1670—before another settlement was made in South Carolina. This was made by the English; and they did not go away, as the French had done.

It came about in this way: Eight English noblemen got a charter from Charles the Second, King of England, for an immense tract of land—more than North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia all together. These noblemen were, the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke of Albemarle, Lord Craven, Lord Berkeley, Lord Ashley,

Sir George Carteret, Sir William Berkeley, and Sir John Colleton.

Every one of these noblemen is still remembered in the name of some place in this State.



— 18. —

These eight noblemen were called the Lords Proprietors of the colony they founded in America. They pretended to wish to convert the Indians into Christians; but their real object was no doubt to make money. They obtained their Charter in 1663—seven years before they made the actual settlement. They did not mean to come to settle in America

17. When did the English make their first settlement? To what noblemen did King Charles give a charter for this southern country? How do we yet have the names of these men preserved?

themselves ; but they got people to come over and settle the country, who were to pay them money for the lands. The system of laws that they made for the Colony of Carolina was called the Proprietary Government. This government lasted from the first settlement in 1670 until 1719, which was 49 years.



— 19. —

The Lords Proprietors got Colonel William Sayle [*sale*] to come with several ships and a large number of men. These landed first at Port Royal, in March 1670 ; but as that place did not suit them, they

18. What were these eight noblemen together called ? What did they pretend to wish about the Indians ? What did they really wish to do ? What was the government established by them called ? When was it formed ? How long did it remain in force ?

moved, in April, to a place near where Charleston now is. It was on the western bank of the Ashley river, two or three miles above where the battery now is. The Indians called the Ashley river the Ke-a-waw'. At the place where they stopped they built a fort and a good many houses; and the next year they named the place Charles Town.

They remained there ten years.

The Spaniards, who lived then in Florida, sent a force, during the first year of this settlement, to destroy it. They came as far as Sto'-no inlet; but found the English stronger than they expected, and so gave it up and went back to Florida.

19. Who brought over the first large colony of men to Carolina? Where did they land? When? Why did they move? To what place? When? What is the Indian name of the Ashley river? What did the settlers name their town? How long did they stay at that place? What did the Spaniards do? How far did they come? Why did they go back?

— 20. —

During this period—from 1670 till 1680—their numbers increased greatly. More came from England than anywhere else; but there came some from Bar-ba'-doès—one of the West India islands, where there was an English colony—some from North Carolina, where earlier colonies had settled at Cho-wan' and Cape Fear; some from Virginia, where there was a very successful settlement upon the James river; and a few came from the north.

Colonel Sayle, who was made governor, was in very feeble health, and died about the end of the first year.

M

20. During the first ten years what increase had they? Where did the immigrants come from? What other colonies are mentioned? What is said of Governor Sayle? When did he die?

Upon the death of Governor Sayle—early in 1671—the Grand Council, which was made up of five of the best citizens, elected Colonel Joseph West to be governor.

During the summer of this year our settlers had their first war with the Indians. The Kus-soe Indians lived near Charles Town, and became very troublesome to the settlers, by stealing everything—hogs, cattle, turkeys, corn, fruits, and whatever was in any way exposed—from the farms. Two or three persons, away from the settlement in the woods, were murdered by these Kussoes.

21. Who was next governor? What occurred during the first summer? What Indians provoked the war? How?

— 22. —

After they had stood this kind of annoyance as long as they could, the colonists declared war against the Kussoes. This was in September. A company was formed in Charles Town; and they marched into the Indian country and captured a great many prisoners. They threatened to send these prisoners away to the West Indies and sell them into slavery there, if the Kussoes would not pay ransoms for them and stop troubling the farmers. The savages accepted the terms; paid the ransoms; and took back their relatives and friends. But it was not many months before they were stealing and shooting again.

22. What did the whites at last do? How did they make the Kussoes behave? Did the Indians stand to their promises?

The colony were getting on very well with the governor whom they had chosen—Governor West; but the Lords Proprietors in England appointed Sir John Yeamans governor, and sent him from Barbadoes, where he was living, to Charles Town. In April, 1672, he was proclaimed governor; and Colonel West became superintendent under him.

The new governor had been a planter in Barbadoes; and brought with him to Carolina a number of slaves, for the purpose of cultivating an extensive farm which he got upon the Ashley river. These were the first negro slaves ever in Carolina.

23. How was the colony getting on with Governor West? Whom did the Lords Proprietors appoint in West's place? When was Yeamans proclaimed governor? Who first brought negro slaves to South Carolina? When was that? Where were they brought from?

— 24. —

Governor Yeamans was very unpopular with the Carolinians; because he treated them harshly; taxed them heavily; sent away in his trading ships the provisions that were needed in the colony, because prices were higher in the West Indies; and pursued the business of trade, often to the detriment of his own people, trying in every possible way to make a fortune for himself. He continued to be governor for two years, when the Lords Proprietors in England appointed Colonel West again. This was in May, 1674.

24. What kind of governor did Yeamans make? What did he do to the people? What was his main object? Who was appointed in his place? When?

— 25. —

During this year—1674—the Carolina province was laid off into four counties, called Berkeley, Colleton, Craven, and Carteret. The first election in this province for representatives by the people was held the same year. There were freemen enough in only two of the counties—Berkeley and Colleton—to hold elections; so that they were not held in the other two counties until some years later.

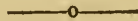
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— 26. —

In the year 1680 the town was moved from the place where it had been for ten

25. When was the Carolina province laid off? Into how many counties? What are their names? In which counties were elections held? Why not in all?

years—on the west bank of the Ashley—down to Oyster point, on Cooper river, near the confluence of the two rivers. The Indian name for Cooper river was the Wan-do. At first the town was called Oyster Point Town, and some called it New Charles Town; and so it gradually got the name of Charles Town; and the old place up the river ceased to be spoken of as town at all. The new town kept the name for more than a hundred years—until 1782—when it was changed to its present name of Charleston.



— 27. —

In 1682 Governor West became unpop-

26. When was the town moved? To what place? What did the Indians call the Cooper river? What was the new town called? How long did it keep the name of Charles Town? What is its present name?

ular with a part of the colony, although he was an earnest and good man and an efficient governor. Those who disliked him succeeded in getting Governor Morton put in his place. The reason that Governor Morton was so popular was his wealth, and the fact that if appointed he would bring over five hundred emigrants with him. This secured his appointment.

But very soon Colonel West was a third time put back into the office of governor.

After this term an Irishman named Kyrle was appointed governor.

Then the traders of the colony succeeded in getting Governor Quarry appointed, who was so favourable to free trade and commerce that some said he encouraged the pirates with whom the sea swarmed in those times.

Then Governor West, a fourth time.

Then Governor Morton, whom the people hated.

— 28.—

In 1683 there was another settlement tried at Port Royal by Lord Cardross with about ten families of Scotch people. They founded Stuart's Town, where they lived three years. But they did not get on well with the larger and older colony at Charles Town, and there was constant quarrelling. Lord Cardross claimed to have equal power with Governor Morton, which the Charles Town colony would not allow; and the Grand Council had him arrested and summoned him to appear before it to answer for claiming too much authority. This unhappy little colony of Scots at Port Royal was finally broken up by the Indians and Spaniards, who butchered and whipped as many of them as they could catch; while the few

was Morton appointed governor? Who was next governor? Who was governor after West the third time? Who after Quarry? Who after West the fourth time?

that escaped joined the colony at Charles Town. Among these settlers were the Hamiltons, the Montgomeries and the Dunlops.



— 29. —

This destruction of the Scots at Port Royal took place in 1686. It was the finishing part of the great Spanish invasion of Carolina that was directed mainly against Charles Town. The Spaniards came from Florida with three ships full of soldiers—Spaniards, Indians and Negroes—and landed at Edisto.

Governor Morton, who had been ap-

28. When did the Scotch colony under Cardross come to Port Royal? How many families? What did Cardross claim? What became of this Scotch colony at last? What are some of the names of these Scotch?

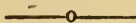
pointed the year before —1685—to succeed Governor West, prepared to meet them. While the English were getting ready, the Spaniards robbed the houses and plantations of Governor Morton and others, near Edisto, of all their valuables. They took plate and other property to the value of fifteen thousand dollars; and carried off large numbers of negro slaves.

Again they found the English stronger than they expected; and rather than risk a fight, they hastened back to Florida. It was on their way back that they destroyed the Scots of Stuart's town at Port Royal.

29. When was the Scotch settlement destroyed? Who did it? What had the Spaniards come for? Who was governor at that time? What did the Spaniards do on Edisto island? Why did they hasten back to Florida?

When Governor Morton found that the Spaniards had gone back to Florida, he fitted out two ships with four hundred men to invade Florida and chastise the insolent Spaniards, who had made two invasions of Carolina.

This was in the winter of 1686. Just as the ships were ready to sail, the expedition was stopped by the arrival of James Colleton, who had been appointed, commissioned, and sent by the Lords Proprietors to be governor of the Carolina province.



Governor Colleton took the part of the

30. When Governor Morton found that the Spaniards had gone back to Florida what did he do? Who arrived

Lords Proprietors against the people ; and there was a great deal of wrangling between the people and the governor, in various ways, for several years. Governor Colleton was very harsh and disagreeable to the people ; and was in favour of making them pay heavy taxes and not letting them take much part in making their laws. At one time, when the people had become very obstinate, he declared martial law all over the colony, although there was no fear of any invasion. He did this to worry the people into doing what he wanted them to do. He tried to prevent their trading with the Indians also. At last—in 1690—the people banished their governor.

in time to prevent the ships from going? Who was the new governor?

31. Whose part did Governor Colleton take? What kind of man was he? How did he get on with the people? What did he wish to do? What did he do to worry the people? When did they get rid of him?

While this wrangling between Governor Colleton and the people was going on, one Seth Sothel came from North Carolina to this colony, and claimed to be above Governor Colleton, because he was a Lord Proprietor, having bought the share of the Earl of Clarendon. In this he was partly right; and as the people wanted somebody else than they had, they took his part and banished Colleton, and Sothel acted as governor for awhile. But he abused his power so much worse than even Colleton had done, that the people were very soon glad to get rid of him. His main aim, like a great many others in those days, was to make money for himself. For this purpose he seized ships trading with the port of Charles Town, pretending that they were pirates; and would liberate them only after their owners had paid him immense sums of

money. He would also let off criminals convicted of crimes by the courts, if they would pay him money.

The result of this course of conduct was that he got rich very fast; and the people turned him out of his office.



— 33. —

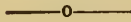
The Lords Proprietors next sent over Philip Ludwell to be governor. He had been living in the Virginia colony.

About this time—1691—men began to call the Charles Town colony by the name of South Carolina; although it was many years later than this that any regular division of the two Carolinas was made.

52. Who came in to Carolina claiming to be governor over Colleton? How did Sothel succeed as governor? What was his main object? How did he make money?

During Governor Ludwell's term of office, there came from France a colony of Frenchmen, called Hu'-gue-nots, who settled in Craven County—near the middle of the State. Governor Ludwell tried to get these people the right to send members to the legislature—then called parliament—but the English people were violently opposed to this. The English did not wish any body else except Englishmen to enjoy the same rights and privileges as they did; neither the Scotch at Port Royal, nor the Swedes upon the Savannah, nor the Irish in Fairfield, nor the French either in Abbeville or on Goose Creek, nor the Dutch at their Jamestown. All these were ultimately admitted to equal rights, but none at first, and none without the same dogged opposition by the English. The English maintained for many years that marriages

performed by French ministers were not legal.



— 34. —

In 1693, Thomas Smith became governor—a very rich man, able and experienced in colonial life, having lived in the colony almost from the first. But he found the people hard to suit, and the Lords Proprietors disposed to be severe; so that, after one year of trouble, he asked the Lords Proprietors to appoint somebody else in his place. During Governor Smith's term of office the greatest trouble arose from the French settlers on Goose Creek, as was the case under the preced-

did people begin to call this colony by the name of South Carolina? Who were the Huguenots? Where did they come from? How did the English treat them? Did the English like any others to enjoy equal rights with them?

ing governor. A still greater number of these French protestants—the Huguenots—came over to Carolina in his time. They were driven out of France by a change in the law there called the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes [*nants*]. This Edict, which gave some little liberty to the protestants in France, had been revoked by the king—Louis [*lou-e'*] the Fourteenth—in 1685; and from that time for several years vast numbers of them came over to Carolina to live.



— 35. —

When Governor Smith withdrew, John Archdale was sent over to be governor.

34. Who was next governor? When? What kind of man was Governor Smith? What troubles arose in Governor Smith's term of office? What event increased the number of French immigrants? When was the Edict of Nantes revoked? By whom?

He was a pious Quaker and a good man ; and did more, probably, than any other one man for the prosperity and peace of the colony. His name is one of the few that we find in those rude old times against which there is no ugly charge of wickedness or even weakness. He was just to all alike—the English, the French, the Indians, and the Negroes. But he soon became tired of the place ; and next year—in 1696—he gave up his office, and was succeeded by Joseph Blake, who was then governor for four years.

Rice was first grown in Carolina in 1696.



— 36. —

At this time the colonists were rais-

35. Who was next governor? What kind of man was Archdale? When did he give up being governor? Who succeeded him?

ing rice and indigo in quantities large enough to export a good deal of both. They also sent off skins for leather and fur, turpentine, and pickled meats.

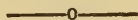
The first year of Governor Blake's term was noted for a great hurricane, which swept in from the sea and drove the waters almost all over Charles Town. It destroyed many houses, and some people were drowned. Soon after, there was a fire which swept almost all the houses that the hurricane had left. Small pox next spread pretty generally over the colony and killed a good many; and in 1698 yellow fever broke out in Charles Town.

36. What did the farmers raise in the colony? What else did they export? What misfortune occurred to Charles Town? What, after the hurricane? What, after the fire? What, after the small pox?

— 37. —

In 1700, James Moore became governor. In the old country, war was declared between England and Spain; and Governor Moore made an effort to take Florida away from the Spaniards; but he had made up his mind to do that even before the war was declared between the mother-countries. The Spaniards at the same time had joined with the Ap-a-la'-chee Indians, for the purpose of destroying the English colony of Carolina. Governor Moore fitted out a fleet, and raised 600 soldiers and Indians, and went, in 1702, to take St. Augustine [*sānt-au-gus-teen'*] in Florida, but was driven off to sea by a storm, and had to let his ships go, and march back home afoot. But Colonel Daniel was sent with a land force, at the same time, who captured the city of the

Spaniards ; but being unable to hold it, without Governor Moore's assistance, had to give it up, and march back home.



— 38. —

Governor Moore soon after led an army of whites and Indians against the Apalachees, who had helped the Spaniards. They lived west of the Savannah river, in Georgia. He killed 800 of them, burnt their towns, and brought back 1400 captives.

In these times of the quarrels between the Lords Proprietors and the people of the colony, one of the most noted of the champions of the people was Nicholas

did Governor Moore attempt to make ? Who commanded the ships ? Who led the land forces ? What was the result ?

Trott—a lawyer who gave Governors Blake and Moore a great deal of trouble.

— 3 J. —

It was during Governor Moore's term—in 1703—that a great riot occurred in Charles Town. This riot was one of the effects of the wrangling between the governor and the people, mentioned before. In the Assembly a majority favoured the people, but the governor had some strong friends there. The Florida war had run them into debt; and the governor wished to tax the people and thus pay the debt at once. The two parties did all they could to make each other angry. The Assembly twice passed a bill to regulate

38. Who led the whites against the Apalachee Indians? Where did they live? What was the result? Who was Nicholas Trott?

elections in the province, and sent it to the governor; and he rejected it both times. At this affront some of the members of the Assembly entered their protest and left the house; and, after much quarreling, the house adjourned.



— 40. —

Then it was the riot commenced in good earnest. The people of the two parties began fighting in the streets, and several were badly beaten, and much property destroyed. These riots lasted four or five days. Drunken men with clubs and pistols kept the streets in constant alarm.

39. When did the great riot occur in Charles Town? What caused it? How did the two parties act? What did the Assembly do?

Prominent men in those riotous times, besides Nicholas Trott already mentioned, were Landgrave Edmund Bellinger, Captain William Rhett, John Ash, Thomas Smith, Dearsby, Dalton, and Nary; some of which are honoured names in the State yet, and some are forgotten

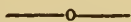


— 41. —

The next governor was Sir Nathaniel Johnson. He was, like Governor Moore, strongly opposed to the people; and he made some laws that required everybody that held any office to belong to the church of England. This of course offended both the French and the Scotch, and was in itself unjust; but Governor John-

40. What occurred during the riot? Who were some of the men prominent in those times?

son and his party did not care for that injustice, and were quite ready to do anything that would diminish the power of the people. The people sent men to England to complain of these wrongs to Queen Anne, who was then ruler of the English nation. She promised to have these things made right; but never did much. They had to persist in their course until they righted themselves.



— 42. —

In 1706, while a war was going on in Europe, the French and Spanish, who were at war with England, sent Le Feboure [*le-fe-boor'*] with five ships and near

41. Who was next governor? Was he a friend to the people? What did he do about the church and holding office? What did the people do? What did Queen Anne promise? What did she do?

a thousand men over to capture Charles Town. There was great excitement. Everybody was called to arms. They raised 900 soldiers; and they were put under command of Colonel William Rhett. The French commander sent a messenger to demand the surrender of the town. Governor Johnson received the messenger, who was brought in blindfolded. While he was in town the soldiers were so arranged and marched about as to appear to be about 10,000. When the messenger demanded the surrender of the town, and said that his orders allowed but one hour to wait for an answer, Governor Johnson replied that it did not need a minute. He added: "I hold this country for the Queen of England. I am ready to die, but not to deliver up my trust. My men will shed the last drop of

42. Who commanded the fleet of the French and Spanish against Charles Town? How many soldiers were rais

their blood to defend the country from the invader.”



— 43. —

The bold speech of the governor, and the appearance of so many soldiers, made the enemy decide to not attack the town itself. Le Feboure landed some of his troops on James Island, and some on Wando Neck; but Captain Drake was sent and drove off the former; and Captain Cantey captured the latter, numbering about 200 men. Colonel Rhett, with his little fleet, finally drove off the enemy. A few days later, another French ship landed some troops at Se-wee' bay; and against these Captain Fenwicke was sent, and he, aided by Colonel Rhett's ships,

ed? What did Governor Johnson answer to the demand for the surrender of his town?

captured the whole party of over 100 men. Thus ended this attack on Charles Town.



— 44. —

The successor of Governor Johnson was Colonel Edward Tynte ; but he died a few months after his appointment.

At the death of Governor Tynte there were but three deputies in the province—Gibbes, Broughton [*broo'-tun*] and Turbeville. Gibbes and Broughton were both candidates for the governorship; so that Turbeville had the casting vote. He voted for Broughton; but they adjourned without publishing the election.

43. What was the effect of Governor Johnson's bold reply? What did Le Feboure do? Captain Drake? Captain Cantey? Colonel Rhett? Captain Fenwicke?

They met again in the afternoon of the same day, and held another election. Turbeville this time voted for Gibbes, and died before night. This second election was published; and Robert Gibbes was proclaimed governor. But Broughton was not satisfied about it. He raised a company of soldiers and marched to Charles Town to demand the office.

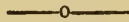


— 45. —

Gibbes ordered out the militia and had the gates shut; and there came near being a bloody fight about it. Broughton and his men got in, and he was proclaimed governor also. So there were for that day two governors of Carolina. Friends

44. Who was next governor? At the death of Governor Tynte who were the three deputies? What did they do?

interfered at length, and persuaded them to agree to send to the Lords Proprietors that they might decide which should be governor; and that Gibbes should continue to act until an answer came back from England. The Lords Proprietors decided that neither of them should be governor

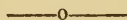


- 46. -

At this time—1708—the colony consisted of 9,580 persons. Of these 4,080 were white, 120 of these being servants; 1400 Indians, all slaves; and 4,100 negroes, also slaves. They could raise 950 soldiers; and had these arranged in two regiments of eight companies each.

45. What steps did Gibbes take? What did the two governors agree upon? What was the result?

The farmers raised in their fields rice, peas, and corn; and they made pitch, tar, barrel staves and shingles, a little silk, candles of tallow and of myrtle-berry, butter, and leather. They also sent to Europe beef and pork. They traded with the Indians a great deal, and got from them raw-hides and the skins of the deer, beaver, otter, raccoon, and wild cat, which they sold in England. Trading with the Indians was a regular business, like peddling or keeping a store.



— 47. —

The Indian trader would set out for the

46. How many people were now in the colony? Whites? Servants? Indians? Negroes? Soldiers? How were these last arranged? What did farmers produce? What did they make besides? What did they get in trade from the Indians?

country where the Indians lived, accompanied by half-a-dozen Indians or labourers, who would carry his goods—such as cotton and woolen cloths, red and blue flannel, beads, axes, hoes, guns, powder, shot, bullets, lead, and rum. These carriers would bring back on his return the skins he would buy from the Indians with the goods. He would thus travel sometimes several hundred miles on horses, but sometimes on foot; and would be gone from the town two or three months at a time. Sometimes these traders would only engage the skins; and the Indians themselves would deliver them in town. In this latter case the trader travelled without his attendants.

47. What did the Indian trader take to the Indians? How did he carry them? What did he get in return? How long did it take to make a trip?

When the Lords Proprietors decided that neither Gibbes nor Broughton was governor, they appointed Charles Craven. He was the best of the many governors since West. His term was from 1711 till 1716; and during that time there were three Indian wars. When the people had to fight Indians, they had to stop their wrangling among themselves; so that an internal peace was secured by means of outside wars. The wise and just policy of Governor Craven also added to this agreement among the people.

48. Who succeeded Governor Tynte? What sort of a man was Governor Craven? What occurred during his term of office? What good effect came of these wars?

— 49. —

In the fall of 1711, John Lawson, surveyor-general of the two Carolina colonies, was killed by the Tus-ca-ro'-ra Indians, while he was surveying for the whites some lands near the Neuse [*nūce*] river in North Carolina. The Tuscaroras claimed these lands as theirs. When they had done the murder, knowing that the whites would punish them for it, they determined to be beforehand with them; and so the Indians agreed upon a general massacre of the white men of both colonies.

In secret they made ready; and while they were promising the whites to punish the murderers themselves, they were getting ready to murder everybody

49. Whom did the Tuscaroras murder in 1711? What came of it? Where is the Neuse river?

On the night of the 22d of September they began their bloody work, by rushing over the country along the Neuse river, and butchering the sleeping people. They killed men, women, and children, in one night, to the number of 130. The whites sent to South Carolina for help. Colonel John Barnwell was sent with a mixed army of a few whites and a large number of friendly Indians—Cherokees, Yamassees, Creeks, Catawbas, Win-yaws, and E-saws'—for the Indians were always ready for a fight where there was any chance of plunder; and they were usually as ready to fight against Indians as against whites.

5C. When did the Indian war commence? How? Where? How many whites were butchered the first night? Who was sent from South Carolina? What force had he? What Indians helped the whites?

— 51 . —

Colonel Barnwell had a good deal of fighting, against small bodies of the Tuscaroras, whom he met at several places; and he always drove them back, killing some and capturing large numbers. At length he came to their strong-hold, where they had built a wooden wall—a new thing with the Indians—around their largest town, in which were 600 warriors. Here, after fighting several days, the Tuscaroras offered to make peace; and Colonel Barnwell agreed to it, although many people thought he ought not to have done so. After the treaty was made, some of Barnwell's soldiers—probably some of his friendly Indians—kept on killing the Tuscaroras, whenever they could find one alone. For these murders the commander

51. How did Colonel Barnwell succeed against the Tuscaroras? How did the war end? What unfortunate occur-

was much blamed, although it is probable that he could not have prevented it even if he had tried. Colonel Barnwell was wounded. His army returned to Charles Town in July, 1712.



— 52. —

In consequence of the bad treatment of the Tuscaroras by Colonel Barnwell's soldiers, another war arose during the winter of 1712. It commenced as before with a massacre of the whites in North Carolina. Again South Carolina was called upon for help, and they sent Colonel Moore—a son of the former governor—with a force of 40 white soldiers and 800 friendly Indians. He found the Tuscaroras fortified on Taw

rence took place after the treaty? When did the army return to Charles Town?

river. In a few hours he took the fort, killing 200 and capturing 800 of the enemy—more than his whole army. These 800 prisoners were claimed by the friendly Indians under his command, who received them, and sold them into slavery when they came back to Charles Town. Colonel Moore received the thanks of the Assembly, and a reward of \$500 in addition to his pay.



— 53. —

For the next few years there was comparative peace with the Indians; but this could not last long. In April, 1715, another war, greater than the other two,

52. What caused the new Tuscarora war? When did it commence? Where? How? Who commanded this expedition against the Tuscaroras? What was the result? How many prisoners? What was done with them? What honours did Colonel Moore receive from the Assembly?

commenced. This was the Yamassee war. Here the braves were better warriors than those of the Tuscaroras.

The Spaniards who lived at St. Augustine, in Florida, had always been the bitter enemies of the English, as we have seen. In all the quarrels between the English of Carolina and the Spaniards of Florida, these Yamassees, who lived near Port Royal, had up to this time been friends of the English, and fought side by side with them in the first Tuscarora war. But after that time they began to change, without letting the English know it. The Yamassee chiefs began to go to St. Augustine, and to have Talks with the Spanish governor there; and the Yamassee traders traded more than before with the Florida whites. But the Carolinians continued to trust them.

53. How long did peace last? When was the next Indian war? With what tribe? When did the change in the conduct of the Yamassees begin? What did they begin to do?

— 54. —

Early in April, 1715, an Indian, named Sa-nu-te, told a Mrs. Fraser, who lived in the country, for whom he had formed a sincere friendship, that the Indians were going soon to murder all the English. Although they hardly believed him, the Frasers moved into Charles Town for safety, but they did not spread the alarm; so that the whites were taken by surprise when the slaughter actually began, as it soon did. The Yamassees were urged by the Spaniards to kill all the English in the whole country; and they agreed to do this, although they had been sworn friends to the English for many years.

54. How was the purpose of the Yamassees first found out? Why did these Indians undertake to kill all the English?

The Yamassees did not attempt this work alone. They got the Muscogeese and Apalachees, on the south; the Congareés, the Catawbas, and the Cherokees, on the west and northwest; and the Tuscaroras on the north,—all to join them. Indeed, every tribe from Florida on the south, to Cape Fear on the north, joined the Yamassees in this bloody work. The southern Indians numbered about 6000 braves, armed generally with bows, scalping-knives and hatchets; while the Tuscaroras sent about 1000; and many others came from the north and northwest. There were probably 10,000 Indians in all engaged in this war; against which force the Carolinians could muster but 1200 men able to fight. This was one white man against eight Indians.

55. Who joined the Yamassees in this war? How many braves from the south? From the northwest? From the north? How many in all? How many soldiers did the whites raise? What was the odds against the whites?

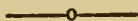
— 56. —

The butchery commenced at Po-co-tal'-i-go, at day-break on the 15th of April, 1715; and in a few hours between 90 and 100 persons in that neighborhood were murdered and scalped. One man—Captain Seaman Burroughs—after being wounded in two places, swam a mile and ran several miles to give the alarm. He reached Port Royal in time to give the alarm. The Port Royal people generally, about 300 in number, got aboard a vessel and sailed round to Charles Town. These were saved. The few families that were left about Port Royal were mostly murdered.

56. At what hour did this massacre begin? What date? Where? How many were killed in a few hours? Who gave warning to the Port Royal folks? How did he get there? What did the Port Royal people do? What became of those that were left?

At the time of this butchery at Pocotaligo, Governor Craven, who was a good as well as brave and able man, was on his way with a company of cavalry to visit the Yamassees and to see them about their troubles, and to settle them if possible. When he heard of the massacre at Pocotaligo, he halted and collected a company of 240 men in Colleton county: and with these marched directly to the Combahee river, near Pocotaligo. Early next morning 500 Yamassees warriors attacked him; but he was on the look out for that, and repulsed them with slaughter. He thought it best, however, to return at once to Charles Town. About the same time Colonel Mackey went with some troops from Charles Town to the Yamassees town

—Coo-saw-hatch'-ie—which he took driving the Indians southward.



— 58. —

From the north, 400 Indians marched towards Goose Creek—above Charles Town. Captain Thomas Barker was sent up with a company of soldiers against them. He was led into an ambush, where he was himself killed, and his company routed. Another company of 70 whites and 40 negroes in a fort at Goose Creek were butchered by the Indians. Captain Chicken, however, with the Goose Creek militia, defeated these Indians and drove them back. Governor Craven ordered the wo-

cruit his company? How did the fight come about? What was the result? What did Colonel Mackey do?

men and children to be guarded safely in Charles Town; and he, with all the men that he could gather and arm, took the field against the Indians. He drove the Yamassees and their confederates—the Muscogees and Apalachees—back to the Sal-ke-hatch'-ie river; and after hard and persistent fighting finally drove them beyond the Savannah river. They went ultimately to Florida, and are probably the ancestors of the Sem'-i-noles.

Four hundred whites were killed in this war. Among the men who won distinction were, besides Governor Craven, Lieutenant-General James Moore, Colonels John Barnwell and Alexander Mackey, and Captain Chicken.

58. How many Indians from the north attacked Goose Creek? What did Captain Barker do? What butchery occurred there? What did Captain Chicken do? What course did Governor Craven pursue? Where did he drive the enemy to? Where did they finally go? How many whites were killed in this war? Who won distinction?

— 59. —

When Governor Craven left the colony, Robert Johnson was appointed in his place. It was during Governor Johnson's term that this province was first regularly called South Carolina, although many years before it had been frequently mentioned so. Governor Johnson ruled two years, during which the difficulties between the people and the Lords Proprietors became—as soon as they got through with fighting the Indians—worse than ever before. The people began to demand that they should be allowed to have part in their own government; and the Lords Proprietors became more arrogant and offensive in their commands. The people had become very much more powerful;

59. Who succeeded Governor Craven? When was the name South Carolina first regularly applied to this prov

and the Lords Proprietors seemed not to be aware of that important fact.



— 60. —

Colonel Rhett and Judge Trott, who have been mentioned before, were with Governor Johnson in favour of the Lords Proprietors, and against the people. But the people were steadily increasing in numbers, wealth, intelligence, influence, and boldness; and finally called a convention in defiance of the governor's authority. This convention turned out Governor Johnson and elected James Moore to be governor. He was proclaimed governor on the 21st of December, 1719. He was a son of a former governor, and was the

ince? How did the people and the Lords Proprietors get on after the Yamassee war?

same that so distinguished himself in the second Tuscarora war of 1712—an able man, and a favourite with the people.

Thus practically ended the Proprietary Government of South Carolina. The political and popular revolution was complete at that time; but it was ten years before the Lords Proprietors gave up to the king of Great Britian.

60. How did Colonel Rhett and Judge Trott stand in the quarrels between the people and the Lords Proprietors? How did the people at last get rid of Governor Johnson? Whom did they elect to be governor? When was he proclaimed? How long was it after this that the Lords Proprietors gave up their claims and their charter?

ROYAL GOVERNMENT.



— 61 —

The new government of South Carolina was called the Royal Government, because it was under the king of Great Britain. The king—at this time George the First—took complete control of the colony, when the Lords Proprietors gave up their charter, which the people forced them to do. This government lasted from 1719, when it was established, (practically, though not in law until 1729) until 1776, when the Revolutionary War separated the United States from Great Britain—a period of 57 years. The governors were appointed by

the king. There were a Council, appointed by the king; and an Assembly, elected by the people. Everybody was satisfied; for both parties—the king and the people of the colony—had a part in making the laws by which they were governed.

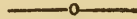


— 62. —

The colony had increased greatly by this time. In 1724—just 54 years since the colony landed—there were 14,000 people in the province. They were principally English; but also Irish, Scotch, French, Dutch, and individuals of several

61. What was the new government called? Who was then king of Great Britain? When was the Royal Government established? How long did it last? How did both the king and the people take part in making the laws? Did the new government please the people?

other peoples. The settlement extended about thirty miles from Charles Town; and beyond that distance very few ever went, except the Indian traders, who went into the wilds among the Indians everywhere.



— 63. —

Governor Moore, who was elected by the convention of the people in 1719, continued to be governor until Francis Nicholson, the first royal governor, was appointed by the king, which was in 1721.

Governor Nicholson governed well, and continued in office for four years. His successor was Arthur Middleton, who had

62. What was the number of people in the colony in 1724? What sort of people were they? How far did the colony extend from Charles Town? Who went beyond that extent?

formerly been on the side of the people against the Lords Proprietors. He was accordingly popular with the colonists, and of course high in the king's favour also. He was appointed in 1725 and served five years.

—o—

— 64. —

It was during Governor Middleton's term of office that the Old French War began. In this war most of the Indians in America were in some way or other involved in the contest between Great Britain and France; but the events of this war did not fall within the limits of South

63. How long did Governor Moore continue in office? Who was next governor? When? How long? Who succeeded Governor Nicholson? What of Governor Middleton? How long was his term of office?

Carolina, and do not form part of her history.

In August, 1728, Charles Town was nearly destroyed by another hurricane. The waters of the bay were swept over the town, so that the people had to get into the upper stories of their houses to keep from drowning. Twenty-three ships were driven upon the land and destroyed. Then again followed the yellow fever, of which hundreds of people died, and everybody that possibly could do so went into the country. The farmers were afraid to go into the town; so that there was almost a famine at the same time with the pestilence.

64. When did the Old French War begin? What occurred at Charles Town in 1728? How many ships were blown ashore? What again followed the hurricane? What did the people do? What produced nearly a famine?

— 65. —

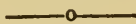
In the year 1730,—the last of Governor Middleton's term,—a famous treaty of peace was made with the Cherokees. Sir Alexander Cumming, with a large number of men, went to the town of Ke-o-weé, which was near the mountains. The town was situated on the Keowee river, five miles above the present town of Pickens in Pickens county; and there are some signs of the Indian town yet to be seen. Cumming and his party found the Cherokees very willing to make the proposed perpetual peace. Indians always were ready to talk peace, but equally ready to break it, if they wanted war.

65. When was the great peace with the Cherokees made? Who went on the part of the Carolinians? To what place did they go? Where was Keowee town? Were the Indians disposed to make a long peace?

It was agreed that six of the Cherokee warriors should go with the Englishmen to ratify the treaty of perpetual peace before the king of Great Britain. They went. The king—at this time, George the Second—received them with great kindness; ratified the treaty; and, after a great many speeches had been made to them and about them, they came back very much pleased with the English king. In their speech to the king they said:—“ We love the great king. We look upon him as the sun. He is our father. We are his children. Though you are white and we are red, our hearts and hands are joined together. We shall die in this way of thinking. We shall tell our people what we have seen. Our children from generation to generation will remember it. In war we shall be one with you. Your enemies shall be ours. Your people and ours shall be one. We shall live together. Your

white people may build their houses beside us. We shall not hurt them, for we are children of one father." The speaker here laid down a bunch of eagle feathers, and added:—"These stand for our words. They are the same to us as letters in a book to you. To your beloved men we deliver these feathers. They stand for all that we have said."

This perpetual peace lasted—not exactly *forever*, as both parties agreed, but for—twenty years.



— 67. —

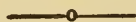
The same year of the Cherokee treaty—1730—Robert Johnson—he that was

66. How did the king receive the six Cherokees? What did the Indian orator say about peace? What did he give to the English? What did eagle feathers mean with the Cherokees? How long did the perpetual peace last?

turned out by the people as Proprietary Governor in 1719—was appointed governor. He governed five years with great favour and success.

In this term a colony of Swiss, under one Pury, came to Carolina and formed a settlement near the mouth of the Savannah river at a place which they named Purysburg, after their leader.

A colony of Irish came to Williamsburg about the same time



— 68. —

In the year 1735 Governor Johnson was succeeded by Thomas Broughton

67. Who was appointed governor in 1730? What had he been before? What Swiss colony came over in Governor Johnson's term? Under whom? What town did they build? Where is it? Where did an Irish colony come to?

—him that had the contest with Gibbes 30 years before.

In 1737, upon the death of Broughton, Samuel Horsely was made governor. He was in England when he was appointed, and died before he left that country.

The same year William Bull—a native of the province, and in favour with the people—was appointed governor. He was cordially received by the people, but had a very troublesome term of office. There were now over 50,000 inhabitants in South Carolina, and of these at least three-fourths—37,500—were negro slaves. It was an insurrection or rising of these slaves that caused a great disturbance in the province during Governor Bull's term of office.

68. Who succeeded Johnson as governor? Who was next? When did he die? Who was next governor? How many people were then in the colony? How many of these were negroes? What caused trouble at this time?

The negro-rising came about in this way. The Spaniards, having failed to destroy the English colony through the Yamassee and other Indians, next tried to stir up the negroes to carry out their purpose. The Spaniards succeeded in making these slaves dissatisfied; and the result was that, in 1740, there was a great rising or insurrection of the slaves in South Carolina. It commenced along the Stono river—near Charles Town—where the negroes elected one Cato to be their captain. Cato marched from Stono southwest, gathering negroes as he went, and butchering the whites—men, women, and children. A company of whites was immediately formed at Willtown church, made up of the men who were that day at church. They always, in those early

69. Who urged the negroes to rise? Where did the insurrection begin? Who was chosen captain by the ne-

times, took their guns to church. It was the law to do so.

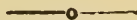


— 70. —

The company of whites, formed thus hastily at Willtown church, chose Captain Bee to lead them. They left the women and children in the church, and set out after Captain Cato and his marauding band of negroes. After going twelve miles they came upon the negroes in their camp, the most of them drinking, carousing, and keeping a great noise, with the liquor they had found in the houses that they had robbed as they came. The whole party was captured, after a short skir-

groes? What did Captain Cato do? Where was a company of whites formed? What was the law about carrying guns to church in those days?

mish, in which Captain Cato and a few others were killed. Of these captives a few of the leaders were hanged after a regular trial by-law; but the greater part of these were pardoned



— 71. —

The year 1740 was marked by two unpleasant events—an unsuccessful expedition against St. Augustine, and a fire that burned fully a half of Charles Town. The expedition against the Spaniards was sent by Georgia, and was under the command of its governor—O'gle-thorpe. A regiment of South Carolinians went with the

70. Who led the whites? How far did they go? How did they find the negroes? What followed? What became of Captain Cato? What was done with the leaders? What of the others?

expedition, under the command of Colonel Vanderdussen. The army laid siege to St. Augustine; but failed to take it; and was obliged to come back home. The great fire consumed 300 houses—rather more than half the town—utterly ruining many families, and causing besides a great deal of suffering

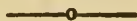


— 72. —

Governor Glenn succeeded Governor Bull, in 1743; and continued in office thirteen years—the longest of all the gubernatorial terms. During this time the colony increased rapidly, and settlements

71. What two events marked the year 1740? Who commanded the Georgia expedition against St. Augustine? Who commanded the South Carolina regiment? What was the result? How much of Charles Town was burnt in the great fire? What effects?

extended higher and higher up the country towards the mountains; and the Indians were pushed farther and farther back, as the whites advanced. In 1750 there were settlements as far as 200 miles from Charles Town. In 1747 there was the coldest winter ever known in Carolina. All the orange and lemon trees were killed by the frost, and the birds died of the cold. A few years after this—in 1756—Patrick Calhoun, with four other families, settled in Abbeville, though he was not the first settler there.



— 73. —

The settlers that were flocking to Car-

72. When did Governor Glenn become governor? How long did he serve? What was the condition of the colony during Glenn's term? How far had the settlements ex-

olina at this period were from all parts of the world—England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Switzerland, and Germany, in Europe; and a great many came from other parts of America—Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and some from the northern colonies. Many came from other parts of America to get away from the Indian wars that were almost everywhere else. But Carolina enjoyed a peace with the Cherokees—the most powerful nation near her. A few years later, however, this peace was forgotten; and there were wars enough here.

tended in 1750? When was the cold winter? What effects followed it? What distinguished settler moved to Abbeville in 1756?

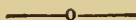
73. Whence came these numerous settlers in Carolina? From what other places in America did many come? Why did some come from other parts of America? Did this peace last long?

— 74. —

The severest of all the hurricanes was at Charles Town in 1752. An east wind blew the waters over the city, as it did before; people were driven to the tops of their houses; some drowned; and the waters kept on rising in a way that made it seem certain that everybody must be destroyed, when suddenly and unexpectedly the wind shifted. Then the waters fell five feet in ten minutes after the wind changed. The loss was immense; and the crops in the country near and on the islands were almost entirely destroyed. Some lives were lost. Governor Glenn himself wrote an account of all these things; that is, a general history of the times during which he was governor. In those days the people here raised very

74. What is said of the hurricane of 1752? What made the waters cover the town? What made the waters roll

little cotton, but a great deal of indigo and silk.

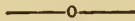


— 75. —

After Governor Glenn's term William H. Lyttleton became governor. During the following year—1757—there arose another Indian war. Some Cherokees had been to the north to help the English fight the French; and as they were coming back home through Virginia they stole some horses. Indians would do that sort of thing whenever they got a chance. The whites shot a few of these horse thieves; and in this way it was that the war began. It was not a general war

back? Who wrote a history of those times? What did the people raise on their farms?

at first; but only some young warriors butchered quite a number of whites; and then the old Indian counsellors went to beg for peace.

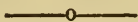


— 76. —

When the messengers from the Cherokees came to Governor Lyttleton to ask for peace, he put them in prison. The Indians, notwithstanding this injustice—for it was wrong to arrest messengers—made a pretended peace; and gave twenty-two Indians as hostages to be kept until the young warriors that had committed the murders should be punished. These hostages were kept in Fort George,

75. Who succeeded Governor Glenn? When? How did the war with the Indians start? What did the young braves do? What did the old counsellors do?

which was on the Savannah river towards the Keowee town. But the young Indians kept on murdering white folks, and the old Indians kept on being sorry for it.

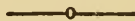


— 77. —

After awhile Captain Cot'y-more, who was commanding Fort George, was enticed out of the fort by some Indians and killed. In revenge for this, the soldiers in the fort massacred the twenty-two hostages. This act, which was as wrong as possible, fired up the whole Cherokee nation to war; and in a few weeks down

76. How did Governor Lyttleton treat the messengers from the Cherokee nation? What kind of a peace did the Indians make? How many hostages did they give up? Where were these kept? What did the young Indians keep on doing? The old ones?

they came from their mountains, butchering and scalping people everywhere they could find them; killing stock; and burning houses all through the country. People fled to Charles Town by the hundreds, and the country was left almost unprotected.



— 78. —

A regiment of soldiers was raised in South Carolina as quickly as it was possible to do so, and Colonel Middleton was put in command. The people sent for help to North Carolina and Virginia. Everybody made ready for war. Again At-ta-kul-la-kul-la'—an old Cherokee, who

77. How was Captain Cotymore murdered? What did the garrison in Fort George do about it? What did that make the Cherokees do?

had patched up the peace a few months before—tried to make peace. He was a very small old man, who was one of the six that went to England. A treaty was made; but the Indians broke it in a few days. Meanwhile, troops had been ordered from England; and a force came over under command of Colonel Montgomery. In the spring of 1760 he set out from Monck's Corner and marched northward. He found the Indians in their own country—on the Keowee river—drove them back; burned several of their towns; but was obliged to return. This left the war still open. Colonel Montgomery was recalled to New York, where he had been on duty before.

78. Who was put in command of the Carolina troops against the Indians? What did Attakullakulla do? Who broke the treaty? When did the English troops go against the Indians? Under whose command? What resulted?

The Indians were now fully aroused. The old men urged peace. Attakullakulla entreated them to make peace. Sa-loo-e—a hot-headed warrior of the Es-ta-toe' tribe—made a fiery speech for fight. He said: "I am still for war. The spirits of our dead brothers call upon us for vengeance. He is a woman who will not follow me!" This sort of thing pleased the braves, whose regular business in life was war. And so they kept on killing, scalping, and robbing, worse than before. And so, the Carolinians decided to carry the war again into the Indian country in real earnest; and thus put a stop to this sort of thing.

79. What did Attakullakulla still urge? What did Salooe advise? What did the Indians resolve to do? What did the Carolinians decide upon?

— 80. —

Another regiment came over from England under command of Colonel James Grant—a haughty, severe, and disagreeable man; but just the man for this piece of work. The case was desperate; and called for extreme measures. The Cherokees had made and violated their treaties so often, that it was felt to be folly to listen to their promises any more. Having decided upon the course to be taken with the Indians, Colonel Grant made ready for his work. His forces consisted of his own British regiment, which was partly Scotch, Colonel Middleton's regiment of South Carolinians, and a few friendly Indians—in all about 2600 soldiers.

80. Who commanded the new British troops? What kind of man was Colonel Grant? What made the whites determine to give the Cherokees a good beating? What army had Colonel Grant?

Colonel Grant with his army reached Fort George—sometimes called, and properly so, Fort Prince George—on the 7th of May, 1761. Here that wily little old chief Attakullakulla—known generally among the whites as The Little Carpenter—came again with his petitions for peace. He was now the oldest of the Cherokee chiefs; and his overtures for peace were noble and beautiful. He talked well. He told of his visit to the great king. He spoke of the eternal bonds of friendship; and averred that the moon might forget to rise easier than his heart could forget its love for the English.

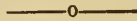
81. When did Colonel Grant reach Fort George? What did Attakullakulla propose? What was the English name of that chief?

— 82. —

Although Colonels Grant and Middleton desired to have peace, and believed that Attakullakulla did also, they did not believe that the Cherokees did; or, if they then did, that they would the next month or the next year. And so they determined to push ahead. Attakullakulla left in despair; and after one month's rest at Fort George, Grant moved on towards the Cherokee towns, on the 7th of June. In a few days they came upon the Cherokee army near the Indian town of Etch-oe'. The battle lasted all day; and resulted in the defeat of the Indians. This was perhaps the most fiercely contested Indian battle ever fought in America.

82. Why did not Colonel Grant listen to Attakullakulla's proposals of peace? What did they still resolve to do? When did they move on? Where did they find the In-

The Indians fled towards their mountain retreats.



— 83. —

Grant immediately entered the Indian town of Etch-oe, and reduced it to ashes. He remained there thirty days, and during that time burned every house, hut, cabin, wigwam, and shelter, owned or used by these Indians anywhere within reach of this place. The Cherokees were driven into the mountains; and the whole country that they had occupied was laid waste. Not a thing remained that either fire or axe could destroy. This work of destruction was so thoroughly done that Grant's name became a proverb among

dians? What is said of this battle of Etchoe? Where did the Indians retreat to?

the Indians, and meant *Destruction*. After that, whenever a horse or a hog would destroy a patch of corn, the Indians would call him *Grant*.



— 84. —

Then Attakullakulla came again to beg for peace. Grant sent him to Governor Bull in Charles Town. The little old man said to Governor Bull: "I am come to see what can be done for my people. They are in great distress. For what has taken place, forgive us. We believe in fate. I believe that this has been decreed by the Great Master above. He is the Father

83. What did Grant do in Etchoe? How long did he stay at that place? What did he do over the whole country? How did the Indians remember the name of Grant?

of red men and white. We all live in one land. Let us live as one people."

Governor Bull was moved by the humility of the Indians, and consented to the peace.



— 85. —

This Indian war was fifteen years before the great Revolutionary War; and among the men who became famous in that war, there were several who served in this Cherokee war with honour. Of these the most prominent were Henry Laurens, William Moultrie, Francis Marion, Isaac Huger, and Andrew Pickens

84. Who came from the Indians to sue for peace? To whom did he go? What did he say? What did Governor Bul. do?

The troubles between the people in the American colonies and the king of Great Britain, which resulted in the Revolutionary War, were already beginning to appear.



— 86. —

There were no courts except in Charles Town; and that was so far removed from the middle and up country, that those persons far up the country who broke the laws generally went unpunished. To remedy this evil some citizens banded together to punish bad men without law. The leaders of these citizens—called Reg-

85. How long was this Indian war before the war of the Revolution? Who were distinguished in this Indian war that afterwards were famous in the Revolutionary war? Were the troubles ahead beginning to appear, out of which grew the great war?

ulators—were Thomas Woodward, Joseph Kirkland, and Barnaby Pope. These leaders had a large company to carry out their regulations. For some offences, such as stealing, they would whip the thief; for heavier offences, they would tar-and-feather the guilty one, or ride him on a rail; and in some cases very bad men were beaten nearly to death.

At this time—1766—Lord Charles Greville Montague was governor.



— 87. —

This band of Regulators worked very well for a good while; and did a great deal of good. But after a while these

86 Where were the only courts? What became the effect of this in the up-country? What were the Regulators? Who were their leaders? How would they punish stealing? How punish the heavier offences?

Regulators became as bad as the lawless men they were punishing. Two parties—Regulators and Anti-regulators, called Scovilites—were formed; and it became hard to see which was the worse. Scovilites were so called from Scovil, an agent whom the government sent up to regulate the Regulators. The Regulators were accused of bringing in horses as well as law-breakers. At one time a fight was expected between these two bands.

After much trouble with this kind of law, the governor in 1769 established three courts of law in the up-country. These were at Ninety-Six, (Cambridge,) Orangeburg, and Camden.

87. How did the Regulators manage things? What were the opponents of these called? Why did they have that name? Where were the four courts established in 1769?

It was some years earlier than this—in 1760—that George the Third became king of Great Britain; and at that time commenced those oppressive measures that finally led to the Independence of the American States. George the Second had been favourable to the colonies, and so they had gotten on very well, until George the Third became king. This prosperity had made the colonies very rich, and the king determined to collect heavy taxes. There were many other wrongs that George the Third inflicted upon the colonies; but this taxing them reached more of the people than any other, and did more to stir them up to opposition, and finally to war, than all others combined.

88. When did George the Third become king? How did he treat the colonies? How had George the Second treated them? What was it that hurt the people worst of

— 89. —

The British Parliament,—under the influence of the king and his minister, Lord North—after passing several oppressive acts—taxing sugar, molasses, and other necessaries—finally passed the famous Stamp Act, on the 22d of March, 1765. This Act required that all instruments of writing used by commercial people—such as bills of goods, notes, receipts, and things of that kind—should be void and not binding unless they were written upon stamped paper or stamped parchment, and a heavy duty had to be paid to the government on all such paper or parchment. In this way the people of the colonies were made to pay money to the king's government.

89. What was the famous Act called that caused so much discontent? When was it passed? What did it require? What was the effect of this?

The Stamp Act caused the colonies in America to hold a second Congress. The first one had been held in 1754, to get ready for the French war. The second Congress was held on the 7th of October, 1765, in New York city. Massachusetts proposed this Congress, which was the first regular step taken against the British government. All the colonies were represented, except Virginia, North Carolina, and New Hampshire, whose governors would not permit delegates to go from those colonies. This Congress sat fourteen days, and issued three papers—a Petition to the king, a Memorial to the House of Lords, and a Petition to the House of Commons:

90. When was the first Colonial Congress held? What for? When was the second Congress held? What for? Where? What colonies were represented? How long did it sit? What three papers did it issue?

— 91. —

In those stirring times, the two men in America most earnest against the king and his government were James Otis, of Massachusetts, and Christopher Gadsden, of South Carolina. The historian, Mr. Bancroft, of Massachusetts, speaking of those times, says: "Be it remembered, that the blessing of Union is due to the warm-heartedness of South Carolina. She was all alive, and felt at every pore; and when we count up those who, above all others, contributed to the great result, we are to name the inspired madman, James Otis, and the great statesman, the magnanimous, unwavering, faultless lover of his country, Christopher Gadsden."

91. Who were the two most conspicuous men in those times? What does Mr. Bancroft, the historian, say of them?

In 1766 the Stamp Act was repealed. There was great rejoicing over this repeal, both in England and in America. William Pitt, the great British statesman, who had always taken the part of the American colonies, and who got this Stamp Act repealed, was praised as the saviour of America. The people of Charles Town erected a marble statue of him, which is still there. It stands on the grounds of the Orphan Asylum. It wants the left arm, which was shot off by the British in one of the bombardments of the city during the Revolutionary War.

92. When was the Stamp Act repealed? What effect did this repeal have in England and America? Who was the great friend of the colonies? How did the people of Charles Town express their admiration of Pitt? What became of that statue?

93. —

The repeal of the Stamp Act did not avail much, because the Parliament proceeded immediately to pass other acts as bad as it, or worse. In 1767 other tax laws were passed—glass, paper, tea, and many other things that the colonists needed, were heavily taxed. Three years later—1770—these taxes were all repealed, except that on tea; and the colonists quit using tea. Then the tax on tea was made very light; but still the colonists were obstinate about it, and refused to let it come into our markets at all. In Charles Town they received the first supply of it, and stored it up in damp cellars, where it rotted. When another cargo arrived, they threw it in the sea. This was done both at George Town and Charles Town. The same thing was also done at Boston,

93. What other taxes were imposed after the Stamp Act was repealed? What was done about the tax on tea?

in the north. The men who threw the tea overboard were dressed up like Indians, so that nobody could tell who they were.



— 94. —

This throwing the tea into the sea so enraged the British government that the Parliament at once enacted some very severe laws for the colonies, especially for the city of Boston. The people of all the American colonies saw in this matter that they had one common cause; and whatever went ill with Boston must also go ill with all the rest of them. Societies were

What did the colonists do about the tea? At last what was done at George Town, Charles Town, and Boston? Why did those who threw the tea into the sea dress like Indians?

formed under the name of *Sons of Liberty* all over the country, both north and south, to be ready to defend the country in case of need. In all these steps of hostility to the British crown, South Carolina was always prompt and generally leading.



— 95. —

In 1770 the British government determined to keep soldiers in America, in order to make the colonists obey its laws, whether they wanted to do so or not. This stirred up the colonists as much as the Stamp Act or the tea tax had done a few years before.

94. What was the effect of this throwing the tea into the sea upon the British Government? What laws were passed in consequence? What were the Sons of Liberty? How did South Carolina act in those times?

In 1771 Governor Tryon, who lived at Newbern and was governor of North Carolina, built him a fine house, costing \$75,000; and made that colony raise the money to pay for it. The people formed companies, called Regulators, to keep the governor from collecting this tax. The governor took some British soldiers and went after these Regulators. He found them encamped at Alamance Creek—in Alamance County—on the 16th of May, 1771; and a skirmish ensued, in which the Regulators were defeated and dispersed, with a loss of 300 men. This was the first actual fighting between the colonists and the regular British military authorities.

95. What offensive measure did the British determine on in 1770? What did Governor Tryon do in North Carolina? What were the Regulators? Where did they have a fight? When? What was the result?

— 96. —

The British government kept on in this same way, enacting oppressive laws for the colonies, until 1774; when Massachusetts invited the other American colonies to meet in a Congress. This was called the First Continental Congress, and it met on the 5th of September, 1774. South Carolina sent five deputies to represent her in the congress—Henry Middleton, John Rutledge, Thomas Lynch, Christopher Gadsden, and Edward Rutledge. It sat seven weeks. It issued several able papers—a Bill of Rights, an Address to the People of Great Britain, an Address to the American Colonies, and some others. It adjourned to meet again on the 10th of May the next year.

96. When did Massachusetts call for a Congress? What was that Congress called? When did it meet? How many deputies did South Carolina send? Who were they? How long did this Congress sit? What did it do? When did it resolve to meet again?

The greater part of our people even yet did not expect that there would be any war with the mother country, as England was called. They hoped that things would soon mend. But soon they grew worse. General Gage, who commanded the British troops in Massachusetts, began to fortify Boston; and, on the other hand, the colonies, especially Massachusetts, began to form companies, to collect arms, to drill, and to get ready for a fight. Christopher Gadsden proposed in the Continental Congress to get up an army and capture General Gage and his soldiers; but the colonists would not do that.

97. Did our people then expect war? Who commanded the British forces in Massachusetts? What did he begin to do? What did the colonies do in opposition? What did Christopher Gadsden propose to do? Did the Congress agree to do it?

— 98. —

On the 19th of April, 1775, there was a skirmish at Lexington, Massachusetts, between some of General Gage's troops, under Colonel Smith, and the militia of the place. The British numbered 800; and the militia were but a hundred or so, of whom seven were killed. Two days after this affair—on the 21st of April—and before the news could reach the south, the General Committee in Charles Town secretly took possession of all the arms, ammunition and military stores in that city. This General Committee was a body of men appointed by the Assembly of South Carolina, to take charge of the defence of the colony in case of emergency. The Committee consisted of Charles Pinckney, William Henry Drayton, Arthur Middle-

98. When did the skirmish at Lexington occur? Between whom? What result? When did the General

ton, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, William Gibbes, and Edward Weyman.



— 99. —

The governor of the State—William Bull—as an officer of the British government, offered rewards for the persons who had taken the military stores. But nobody would find out. Of course everybody in the city, including the governor, knew all about it; but nobody was either willing or able to bring the parties to justice.

The news of the skirmish at Lexington reached Charles Town on the 8th of May

Committee seize the military stores in Charles Town? What was that General Committee? Who composed it?

99. What did Governor Bull do towards finding out who took the military stores? Did he succeed? Why not?

—more than two weeks after the seizure of the guns and military stores there.



— 100. —

The second meeting of the Congress—it is usually called the Second Continental Congress—was held in Philadelphia, beginning on the 10th of May. The same deputies represented South Carolina as did the year before. This Congress determined to fight; and appointed George Washington to be General and “Commander in Chief of all the forces raised, or to be raised, for the defence of the colonies.”

This was the practical separation of the

When did the news of the skirmish at Lexington reach Charlestown? How long was that after the seizure of the military stores in that city?

American colonies from the mother country; but it was not yet done by law.



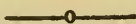
— 101. —

In South Carolina the times were getting brisk and stormy. The news of Lexington reached Charles Town on the 8th of May. The Assembly of the State met on the 1st of June; and Henry Laurens was elected president of that body. They resolved at once to raise two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. The infantry regiments were put under the command of Christopher Gadsden and William Moultrie.

Francis Marion, who became so famous,

100. When did the second Continental Congress meet? Where? Who represented South Carolina? What did this Congress resolve to do? Who was made **General and Commander-in-Chief**?

later in the war, was a captain in one of these regiments. So also was Peter Horry, who fought with Marion, and afterwards wrote a biography of him.



— 102. —

Governor Bull was too good a friend to the colonists to suit the king; and accordingly Lord William Campbell was sent over to be governor. He arrived in Charles Town on the 18th of June. The trouble was fully under way. The battle of Bunker's Hill, near Boston, was fought the day before the new governor of South Carolina reached his post.

101. When did the Assembly of South Carolina meet? Who was made president? What did they resolve to do? Who were the colonels of these two infantry regiments? What command had Marion and Hovey there?

During the rest of this year there was some fighting in the north; and some in Canada. The British brought over this year 40,000 soldiers to subdue America, many of whom were German hirelings. Sir William Howe was Commander in Chief of the British forces; and had his headquarters in Boston.



— 103. —

While the people on the sea-board were ready for the war, those of the interior and mountain districts were not. In the up-country there were some loyalists—usually called *tories*—who gave the rev-

102. Why was Governor Bull removed? Who succeeded him? When did Governor Campbell arrive in Charles Town? Where was there fighting during this year? How many soldiers did the British bring to America? Who commanded them? Where were his headquarters?

olutionists a great deal of trouble. The revolutionists, or those who were in favour of fighting for their liberty, were sometimes called *whigs*. Of the tories there was Captain Moses Kirkland, who had command of some guns and ammunition belonging to the State at Ninety-Six. He gave up these to Major Robertson, who was a declared tory before. These two—Kirkland and Robertson—together with Fletchall, Robert and Patrick Cunningham, Brown, and many others of less note, did a great deal, during the first year or two of the war, against the cause of liberty, in South Carolina. During 1775 there was a brisk little fight with these tories at Savage's plantation, near Ninety-Six, which is in Abbeville district.

103. Where were the people readiest for the war? How was the up-country? Who were called tories? Who were whigs? Who were some of the most distinguished tories of that time? Where was there a skirmish with the tories in 1775?

Governor Campbell did all he could to stir up those loyalists or tories; and sent his agents all over the State, to help the cause of the king.

The State Assembly also sent William Henry Drayton and the Reverend William Tennent to the up-country, to induce the people there to join the State against the king.

These two classes of the people called each other hard names. The loyalists called the whigs *rebels*; while the latter called the loyalists *tories*.

104. What did Governor Campbell do? Whom did the Assembly send to the up-country? What for? What did the loyalists call the whigs? What did the whigs call the loyalists?

— 105. —

On the 24th of March, 1776, the new Plan of Government was submitted to the Assembly of South Carolina, and adopted. This act changed South Carolina from a colony to a State.

John Rutledge was chosen President—as the new governor was called—and Henry Laurens Vice President. Other officers were chosen at the the same time; and also a Legislative Council, consisting of thirteen members, of whom only three were from the up-country.

This was the first regular State government formed by any of the American colonies.

105. When was the new Plan of Government adopted? Who was chosen President? Who, Vice President? How many members composed the Legislative Council? Which was the first regular State government formed in America?

THE SEPARATE STATE GOVERNMENT.

— 106. —

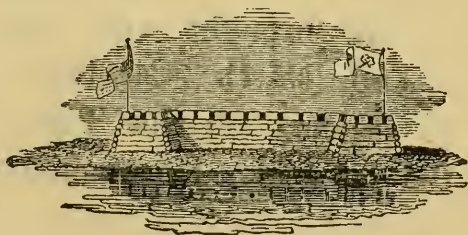
There were, at the time when this colony became a State, about 60,000 whites living here; so that 10,000 soldiers was the most that the State, could possibly raise when she entered upon the war against Great Britain.

The thirteen colonies had not yet united into a single government. They were soon to do so, however.

106. How many whites lived in this State when the Revolutionary War began? How many soldiers could the State furnish?

— 107. —

In June, 1776, the first attack was made on Charles Town. General Clinton, in command of 2,500 British soldiers, reached that city by sea on the 4th of June. His object was to capture it at once; but the State had gathered 6,000 men about the city; and these were ready for a fight. There were a good many places fortified; but the principal one was Fort Sullivan.



This was situated on the western point of Sullivan's Island, six miles from the city. The fort had been hastily built of Palmetto logs and sand; and was under command of Colonel Moultrie, who had with him 26 cannon and 435 men.

Colonel Thompson with a regiment was

stationed at the eastern end of Sullivan's Island ; but the main fight was at Colonel Moultrie's Palmetto fort.



— 108. —

When it was known—in May, 1776—that Clinton was to attack Charles Town, General Charles Lee was sent to meet that invasion. He brought with him some Virginia and North Carolina troops. When he reached Charles Town he inspected the defences. He examined Moul-

107. When did General Clinton reach Charles Town to reduce it? What force did he have? How many soldiers had the State gathered about the city? Where was the main fort? Who commanded it? How many cannon and men did he have? Where was Colonel Thompson stationed? Where was the main fight?

108. Who was sent south to meet the invasion under Clinton? What troops did Lee bring with him? What did he think of Moultrie's fort? Why did he decide to

trie's fort on Sullivan's Island, and said that it would prove a mere slaughter-pen to its brave defenders; but when he saw the determined spirit of Moultrie's men, he consented to let them try. When Moultrie was told that the British war-ships would knock down his fort in ten minutes, he replied that they would then lie behind the ruins and prevent the enemy from landing.



— 109. —

The naval commander of Clinton's forces was Admiral Sir Peter Parker. He made his attack upon Moultrie's fort of palmetto logs and sand, on the 28th of June. The fire of the British fleet was terrific,

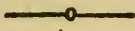
let them try to hold it? What did Moultrie say when told that his fort could not stand ten minutes?

but the palmetto logs did not splinter like ordinary timber; so that the balls buried themselves in the spongy wood, with very little harm to the works. The guns of the fort swept the decks of the ships with slaughter.



Bergeant Jasper putting up the flag again at Fort Sullivan.

Early in the action the flag of the fort—a simple strip of blue cloth, bearing a silver crescent—was shot away. It fell outside of the fort. Sergeant Jasper immediately jumped over the works, and, in the hottest of the fire, got the flag, went up with it, and put it back in position again. The picture shows this spirited feat, as seen from the inside of the fort.



— 110. —

After several hours of severe fighting, General Lee, seeing that the fort was nearly out of ammunition, advised Moultrie to spike his guns and retire. This

109. Who commanded the British fleet? When did he attack Moultrie's fort? Why did the fort stand fire so well? What effect had the fire of the fort upon the ships? What gallant act did Sergeant Jasper perform? What was the flag of South Carolina at that time?

advice the brave defender declined to take ; and after waiting a short time got a new supply of powder, and so went on with the defence. When President Rutledge learned that Lee desired to abandon the fort, he wrote to Moultrie ; “ General Lee wishes you to abandon the fort. You will not, without an order from me. I would sooner cut off my hand than write one.”

The attack and defence lasted nine hours, when the enemy gave up the attempt, and retired with a loss of 225 men. The defenders lost thirty-two.



— 111. —

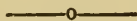
The victory of Fort Sullivan—or Fort

110. What did General Lee advise Moultrie to do when his ammunition was nearly out? What did Moultrie do?

Moultrie, as it was after that time called, from its brave defender—elated the people of the State very much.

Soon after the repulse of the enemy at Charles Town, Lee started in mid-summer with his troops to Florida, where there was need of help to the cause of freedom. He got as far as the O-gee'-chee river—near the Georgia line—and was recalled to the north.

General Moore was left in command of the southern troops in South Carolina.



— 112. —

Six days after the battle of Fort Moul-

What did President Rutledge write to Moultrie about giving up the fort? How long did the fight last? How many did the enemy lose? How many the defenders?

111. What effect had the victory at Charles Town upon the spirits of the South Carolinians? What move did Lee make next? What point did he reach? Who succeeded him in the command of the forces in South Carolina?

trie—that is to say on the 4th of July, 1776—the Continental Congress in Philadelphia adopted the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. When it came up on the 1st of July, only nine of the thirteen colonies voted for it—New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Delaware, voting against it. But all these came into the measure in the three following days; so that on the 4th it passed, every colony voting for it.

This point closes the separate State history of South Carolina; and we enter upon the stirring period of the Revolutionary War, and the history of the State as one of the United States.

112. When was the Declaration of Independence passed? How many States were in favour of it on the first of July? How many on the 4th? Which four States were not at first in favour of it?

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

— 113. —

After the signal repulse of the British at Fort Moultrie, they did not reënter the State for three years. During these three years there was a great deal of fighting in the north; an account of which is to be found in the history of the United States.

In January, 1778, there was another destructive fire in Charles Town, said to have been started by the tories, which destroyed near 300 houses.

During this year a treaty was formed

between the United States and France, which gave us very important advantages.

— 114. —

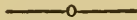
Although the British did not send soldiers into this State for about three years, still there were troubles enough without that. They arose within the State. There were tories and Indians enough to be rather worse than an invading army.

A British officer, named John Stuart, got in among the Cherokee Indians in the up-country, and excited them to a war against the Carolinians. The Indians,

na after their repulse at Charles Town? When did the destructive fire occur in that city? How many houses were burnt? Who caused the fire? What important treaty was formed in 1778?

114. Whence came the troubles to South Carolina during

accordingly, united with the tories and got up a formidable body of cut-throat Indians, and desperate white men, not less formidable than the savages.

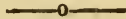


— 115. —

It became necessary to organize a force against these desperadoes, or else they would have overrun the whole country. Colonel Williamson, accordingly, raised a force, and had a fight with the enemy. He captured a lot of prisoners, thirteen of whom he found to be white men painted and dressed like Cherokees, and fighting among them in this disguise. These thirteen were tories, who took this way of

these early years of the war? Who was John Stuart? What did he do? Who joined the Indians against the Carolinians?

helping the British. When this was made known, it gave rise to some bloody work; for the families of these tories would kill anybody that dared to tell the truth about it, and of course would get killed in return sometimes.

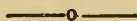


— 116. —

Williamson saw that something worse must be done to these Cherokees before they would at all behave. He raised a body of 1200 men, and went into the Indian country. He was twice ambuscaded—lain in wait for—by the savages; once at Occ-no-ree' creek, where his little army was driven back in disorder, but was ral-

115. Who raised a force against the Indians? What did he discover in the prisoners captured? What resulted from this discovery?

lied by Colonel Samuel Hammond, order was restored, and the day regained; and again at the narrow defile of No-e-wee', which lies between two mountains. Here 1200 warriors, posted on the surrounding heights, lay in wait for the Carolinians; and it was with the greatest difficulty that they were finally dislodged and driven back farther into the mountain wilds.



— 117. —

The Cherokees, after their defeat at No-ewee, made no general stand against Williamson; but as disaster followed disaster with them, the great body of their

116. What did Williamson do? How many men did he march against the Indians? What occurred at Occ-no-ree creek? Who rallied the men? What occurred at Noe-wee pass?

braves took refuge in Florida. A remnant of them remained, which exists at this time in Cherokee county, in North Carolina. They now number about 2000. In that day there must have been about 80,000.

Williamson took very much such course with them as Grant had done in 1761—sixteen years before. He burnt every town, village, settlement, house, stable, and fence. It was at this time that the Cherokees gave up to South Carolina that part of the State now known as Pickens, O-co'-nee, Anderson, and Greenville counties.

117. Where did the defeated braves of the Cherokees seek refuge? Where do they now live? How many are there now? How many were there then? How did Williamson do? What country did the Cherokees then cede to South Carolina?

— 118. —

In 1779 the British made another attempt to take Charles Town—or, as it was at this time frequently written, Charlestown—which lasted for a good while.

Rawlins Lowndes was president of South Carolina at this time; and General Lincoln, of Massachusetts, was in command of the continental troops in the south.

The British already held Savannah, Georgia; and from that city tried to take Charles Town. General Prevost, the British commander, determined to seize the city of Charles Town. He sent Colonel Gardner with 200 men to Port Royal, as a first step.

118. When did the British make their second attempt to take Charles Town? Who was then president of the State? Who was in command of the southern troops? How did the British proceed against the city? Who was sent to Port Royal? With how many men?

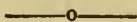
Colonel Moultrie was sent to meet Prevost at Port Royal; and drove him off with a small force of militia, under Captains Heyward, Rutledge, and Barnwell, who greatly distinguished themselves.

The provisional government was changed for the regular government in 1779, when South Carolina became one of the United States by regular legislation, the thirteen separate States all agreeing upon a federal constitution. John Rutledge was elected first governor of this State.

Thus Charles Town was saved for a little while longer.

About this time Colonel Boyd—a tory of the western part of the State—gathered several hundred tories and formed a band that threatened to give much trouble. Colonel Pickens was sent against Boyd, and dispersed the band of tories in a sharp fight at Kettle Creek. Boyd was

killed and about 100 of his men captured. These prisoners were tried by jury for treason, and 70 of them were found guilty and condemned to death. Only five of these were hanged, the others being pardoned after awhile.

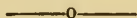


— 120. —

These successes made the southern troops too confident. This over-confidence resulted in a terrible defeat at Briar Creek. General Lincoln sent Colonel Ashe, of North Carolina, with 1500 troops, from that State principally, across

119. Who was sent to Port Royal against Prevost? What did he do? What captains distinguished themselves? When was the Union formed regularly? Who was first governor? What did Captain Boyd do? Who defeated him? What was done with the prisoners?

to Savannah, in order to impede the operations of the enemy about the city of Savannah. Ashe went to Briar Creek, was so confident that he neglected the proper picket and vidette precautions, and was thus surprised by Prevost with less than a thousand men, and completely routed. Ashe was tried by military court and cashiered.



— 121. —

When Ashe was so shamefully defeated at Briar Creek, General Lincoln, with the main part of the southern army, set out for Augusta; and got 150 miles from the mouth of the Savannah. At the same

120. What effect had these successes upon the southern troops? Who was defeated at Briar Creek? How? What was done to Colonel Ashe for his course at that place?

time Prevost, with 2,000 chosen British troops, crossed from the Georgia side into South Carolina, and marched for Charles Town.

General—formerly Colonel—Moultrie, with 1000 militia, threw himself in the way of Prevost, in hopes of delaying him until Lincoln might arrive with the main army. The militia about Charles Town was put in fighting order; breastworks were thrown up across the neck; and everything done that could be to give the enemy a good fight when they should come.

Moultrie got to the city ahead of Prevost; and Lincoln was hurrying on down.

121. What move did Lincoln make? Which way did Prevost march? Who tried to delay the enemy? What did they do in Charles Town? Who reached the city first?

On the 10th of May, 1779, it was that Prevost crossed the Ashley river; and, after some skirmishing, summoned the city to surrender.

Ex-President — now Governor — Rutledge consumed a day or two in negotiations about the surrender; and made several propositions, in order to gain time. At last Prevost became impatient, and demanded the immediate surrender of the military forces about the city. Rutledge referred the demand to Moultrie, as the highest military authority; and that officer promptly replied: "I will save the city." He felt strong, because he knew that Lincoln was close behind the British. Prevost soon found out this too, and at once gave up the siege.

122. When did Prevost cross the Ashley, and demand the surrender of the city? What did Rutledge do? When Prevost demanded a surrender what did Rutledge do? What did Moultrie say? Why was he so bold? What course did Prevost take?

— 123. —

Prevost recrossed the Ashley and retired to the adjacent islands. He took position at Stono—about thirty miles from Charles Town—and Lincoln determined to dislodge him. He made his attack on the 20th of June, and the fight was obstinate and long; but he failed to drive Prevost away, and had to return to the city.

Colonel Malmedy and Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson distinguished themselves in this battle.

—o—

— 124. —

The siege of Savannah by the French

123. Where did Prevost stop? What did Lincoln try to do? When was the battle fought? What was the result? What officers distinguished themselves?

fleet of Count D'Estaing [*des-taing'*], aided by some American land troops under Lincoln, commenced on the 5th of October, 1779. On the 9th of May they made an attempt to take the city by storm; but failed; although both the flags of France and of South Carolina were planted on the ramparts of the British works. Lincoln wished to try again, but D'Estaing refused, and reëmbarked his French troops. So Lincoln was obliged to return to Charles Town.

Sergeant Jasper, who had distinguished himself so much at the battle of Fort Moultrie, was killed at Savannah. He had planted his flag upon the enemy's works, and it was shot down; when he rushed up and caught it. He was shot at that moment, and died a few hours after.

124. When did the siege of Savannah begin? By whom was it made? When did they assault it? What was the result? What did Lincoln want to do? What did D'Estaing do? What is said of Sergeant Jasper?

— 125. —

Next year—1780—the British came again to take Charles Town.

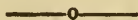
On the 11th of February, when the enemy landed thirty miles below the city, South Carolina had but six regiments, amounting in all to about 800 troops—barely one full regiment.

General Clinton landed on John's Island with about 8,000 British soldiers. Against these General Lincoln found it difficult to rake up as many as half that number to defend the city. These were gathered from all quarters, and in part were militia called together by Governor Rutledge in a proclamation.

Clinton took a month to get ready, and this delay gave Lincoln time to prepare for him. Then after a siege of eight

125. When did the British again try Charles Town? Where did Clinton land? When? With what force?

weeks, the city was called on to surrender. This demand was made three times, and as often refused.



— 126. —

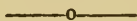
The forts and breastworks of the enemy around the city were drawn closer and closer, and the fire of shot and shell was made hotter and heavier, until the 12th of May, when Lincoln surrendered the city to the British.

Colonel Thomas Pinckney distinguished himself during this siege by his gallant defence of Fort Moultrie.

The sufferings of our people during this siege were great; but the ill treatment of

How many troops did Lincoln gather to defend the city? How long did Clinton take to get ready? How long did the siege last? How often was its surrender demanded?

the enemy made it worse after the capture than it had been during the siege, with all its privations.



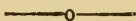
— 127. —

Now the war in South Carolina began in dead earnest.

Soon after Clinton got possession of Charles Town, he sent three armies into the interior—one, under Lord Cornwallis, towards Camden; another, under Colonel Cruger, towards Ninety-Six; and the third, under Colonel Brown, to Augusta. Colonel Tarleton—who was so often and so deservedly called *The Bloody Tarleton*—

126. When did the city fall into the hands of the enemy? What officer distinguished himself in the defence of Fort Moultrie? Did the people in the city suffer more during the siege or after the capture?

with his cavalry were ranging at large over the whole State.



— 128. —

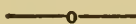
General Horatio Gates was sent to take command of the southern armies, in place of Lincoln, who had surrendered Charles Town.

When the three British armies started from Charles Town for the interior, several partisan leaders raised forces and prepared to resist the invasion at every step.

These partisan leaders were, Sumter, who was on the Catawba; Marion, in the

127. What did Clinton do soon after he got possession of Charles Town? Who commanded the army sent towards Camden? The one sent towards Ninety-Six? The one sent to Augusta? Where was the Bloody Tarleton with his cavalry?

Pedee swamps and on the Santee; Pickens, on the Sa-lu'-da; and in various parts of the State, changing as they all did from time to time, were Hampton, the two Hammonds, Williams of Ninety-Six, McCall, and Liddle. There were many others beside these; and all did noble service, and won honourable places in history.



— 129. —

At this time, when the patriots were earning so much glory by their brave deeds, General Williamson, of Cambridge, won for himself dishonour. He was af-

128. Who now commanded the southern armies in the south? Who were some of the most noted of the partisan leaders who opposed the enemy? Where was Sumter? Marion? Pickens?

terwards called the Arnold of Carolina ; because, like that traitor, he turned against his country. He called together all the militia under his command and advised them that it would be best for them to consider themselves included in the surrender of Charles Town. This gave them an excuse for not joining the patriots who were fighting for their country. Williamson soon found the up-country dangerous for him ; so he went to the enemy in the city. He, after all this, did the State some service, by turning spy against the British.

129. What is the story of Williamson of Cambridge ? What did he advise his militia to do ? What did he do himself ?

— 130. —

On the 29th of May, 1780, Tarleton—the bloody dragoon of the British army—surprised Colonel Buford, at the Waxhaws. Buford was marching to relieve Charles Town with three or four hundred men; while his opponent had been sent to arrest his march. Tarleton had at least twice as many men as Buford. The fight was short; and Buford and his men were routed and dispersed, many of them being butchered after they had surrendered. This appears from the fact that five out of every six of Buford's men were either killed or wounded; while Tarleton lost five killed and twelve wounded. Tarleton was very highly praised by Cornwallis for this victory.

130. Where did Tarleton defeat Buford? What cruelty were the British guilty of? How many were killed or wounded of the Americans? How many of the British?

During the spring of 1780, South Carolina appeared to be pretty well conquered by the British; at least they believed so, and acted accordingly. But the patriots were making ready. Tarleton ruled the whole up-country by the terror of his name.



General Thomas Sumter, [formerly Colonel.]

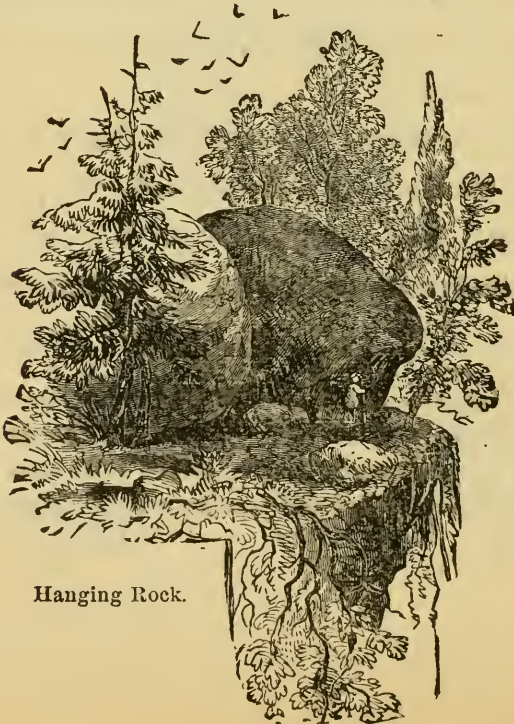
This lasted until the 12th of July, when Colonel Sumter came back from

North Carolina with one or two hundred men, and fell upon Captain Huck and Colonel Ferguson, who were encamped upon Williams's plantation, in the upper part of the State, and utterly routed their command, Captain Huck being among the killed. In this fight Colonel Bratton and Captain McClure distinguished themselves; as they had done a few weeks before, at Mobley's Meeting House in Fairfield county.

This victory, though in itself a small affair, roused the hopes of the people greatly; and Sumter soon had six hundred determined men in his regiment.

131. What was the state of the country in the spring of 1780? What of Tarleton? When did Sumter return from North Carolina and defeat Huck at Williams's plantation? What effect had this victory on the spirits of the people?

On the 30th of July, Sumter made an attack upon the British post at Rocky Mount, in Fairfield county; but failed to dislodge them. He immediately moved on to another post at the Hanging Rock, where a large body of the enemy—both British and tories—were stationed.



Hanging Rock.

The picture represents the rock from which the place took its name. This rock is about twenty-five feet in diameter, and lies upon—almost hangs over—the east bank of Hanging Rock creek, which flows into Lynch's creek—a tributary of the Pedee. The rock is about 100 feet higher than the creek. Under the rock is room for fifty men to find shelter in a rain.

Here Sumter fell upon the enemy with his usual spirit, and utterly routed them and annihilated a pet regiment known as the Prince of Wales's regiment. This was on the 6th of August.

132. With what success did Sumter attack Rocky Mount? When? What did he do at the Hanging Rock? When was this?

— 133. —

While Sumter was doing such active and efficient service along the Catawba, the other partisan leaders were doing good service in a small way in other parts of the State. Colonel Williams, of Ninety-Six, on the 18th of August fought a small battle on the En-o-ree' river, at a place called Musgrove's mills. The tories, under Colonel Innis, were driven away from the post.

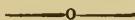
— o —

— 134. —

About the same time—in July—the affair at Cedar Springs in Spartanburg county took place. Here were collected

133. Who fought the battle of Musgrove's mills? What was the result? Who commanded the tories?

about 200 patriots under Colonel E. Clarke, including the several small commands of Liddle, Hammond, and McCall, with a handfull of Georgians. A force of several hundred British and tories, led by Colonel Dunlap, tried to surprise the patriots; but two women—Mrs. Dillard and Mrs. Thomas—gave them warning; so that when the enemy came up, about an hour before day light, the patriots were ready for them. The fight was hand-to-hand and very fierce; and at last the tories were routed and driven away.



— 135. —

A continental army was then sent

134. Who were encamped at Cedar Springs? How many? Who attacked them? What two women gave the alarm? What was the result of the fight?

to South Carolina, of which General Gates was in command. Gates had recently beaten the British army of General Bur-goyne' at Sar-a-to'-ga, and he came south with the reputation of a great general. He directed his march to Camden, where he was met by Cornwallis, with 2,200 men.

When the American army started from the north it was under command of the Baron De Kalb, a distinguished German who had won laurels in the wars of Europe. But on the way Gates joined the army by Washington's order; and being an older general than De Kalb, became commander of the army, numbering, all told, nearly 4,000 men. De Kalb then commanded a part of the army under Gates.

135. Who commanded the American army that came to the relief of South Carolina? What victory had Gates won in the north? How many men had Cornwallis? How many had Gates? What distinguished German Baron was with Gates?

— 136. —

The mixed forces of Gates, although of larger number, were no match for the well-disciplined regulars of Cornwallis. The battle came off on the 16th of August, 1780; and is called the battle of Camden. Our army did not stand long; because Gates put his raw militia in front, and they knew nothing about fighting. The militia broke, and then it became difficult to keep order. Gates did little or nothing. De Kalb fought like a tiger. He was maddened to frenzy by the poor fighting that the Virginians, the North Carolinians, and the militia had done. He fell, after receiving eleven wounds, of which he died two days after. A monument erected by a grateful people perpetuates his memory.

136. When was the battle of Camden fought? Between what generals? What caused the defeat of the Ameri-



DeKalb's Monument.

The monument is of marble, the base being of granite, and the entire height is about fifteen feet. There are inscriptions on all four sides. It stands in front of the Presbyterian church, on De Kalb street, in Camden. It was erected since 1825.

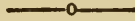
rane? Who fought poorly? What of Baron de Kalb?
What is said of his monument?

— 137. —

Although De Kalb, with the continentals, or regulars, fought heroically, the defeat was utter. Gates fled on his swiftest horses to Charlotte, and lost about half his men and all his baggage. All the glory that he brought from Saratoga vanished in his ignominious flight from Camden to Charlotte. He was a native of England.

A few days after the battle of Camden, in which Tarleton, the bloody dragoon, took part, that officer was sent by Cornwallis to attack Sumter, who had just taken a lot of prisoners at Fort Carey, on the Wateree river. Sumter had a great deal of captured property and 300 prisoners; so that he was encumbered; and thus Tarleton had an easy victory. He routed and dispersed Sumter's command, almost

without resistance, the surprise being complete. This was at Fishing Creek.



— 138. —

Cornwallis went to Charlotte and made that his headquarters. He sent Ferguson—the same that Sumter had beaten a few months before at Williams's plantation—to unite the tories in York and that mountain country. Ferguson encamped on King's Mountain, with about 1500 men.

Here he was attacked on the 7th of October, 1780, by Colonel Campbell and 1000 volunteers. The victory was complete. The Americans lost only 20 men; while the British or tory loss was 800

137. Where did Gates flee to? What disaster befell the Americans at Fishing Creek?

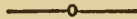
prisoners and 500 killed and wounded. The officers under Campbell, who commanded with distinction in this battle, were Colonels Cleveland, Shelby, Sevier, and Williams.



King's Mountain Battle Ground.

The picture shows the valley at the foot of the hill—on the left—where the hottest of the fighting was done. The big tulip tree on the right is where ten Tories

were said to have been hanged. The monument, by which a man is standing, is to the memory of Ferguson.



— 139. —

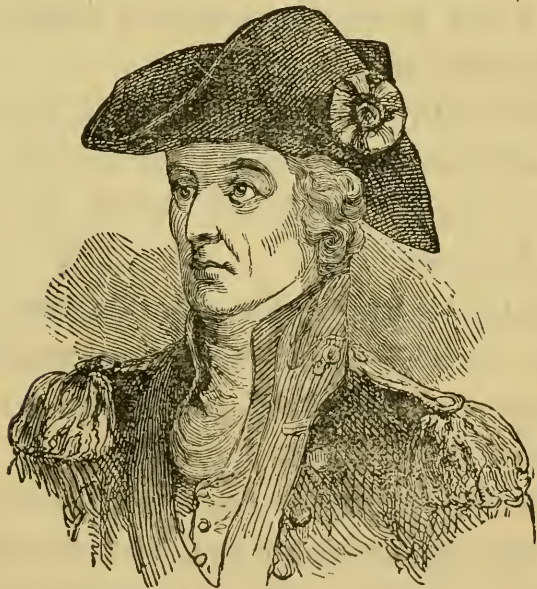
Cornwallis went back to Winnsboro' after Ferguson's defeat at King's Mountain. Andrew Jackson—then a boy of fourteen—shot at the British as they marched through his neighbourhood, on this march.

Colonel Campbell and the brave men who made King's Mountain famous, were soon compelled to take refuge in the mountains. Sumter and his forces had been

138. Where did Cornwallis then go? Whom did he send to unite the tories in York? What was the force of tories and British? Of Americans? Who distinguished themselves in that battle?

dispersed at Fishing Creek. All the other partisans had been in the ill-fated army of Gates, who had pushed on from Charlotte to Hillsborough.

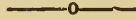
So that again South Carolina was apparently conquered.



General Francis Marion.

Marion alone kept a command in the State; and he kept out of Tarleton's way, hid in the Santee swamps.

It was a dark day for the State.



— 140. —

In a few months—as winter drew near—there was a rally.

Marion still held the swamp of the Santee and below. Here he earned the epithet of *Swamp Fox*, by which he was often known.

Sumter—known, for his boldness in battle, as *The Game Cock*—returned to the centre of the State, and rallied a command of volunteers.

Pickens—successor to Williams—too, gathered about him a band of mountaineers, in the upper part of the State; with

139. Where did Cornwallis go to from Charlotte? Where were Campbell and his volunteers? Where were Sumter and his brave followers? Where was Marion?

whom were Twiggs and Clarke of Georgia.

But Sumter was the hero of this season. Cornwallis said that Sumter was the greatest trouble the British had encountered in the State.



— 141. —

Cornwallis was at Winnsboro'. Sumter became, by the incoming of recruits, bold enough to give him alarm. The bold partisan hung around that region, mainly on the Catawba side; frequently in the neighborhood of Catawba Falls; which, as you see, is rather a *cascade* than a regular fall.

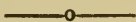
140. At the opening of winter where was Marion? Sumter? Pickens and his volunteers? What did Cornwallis think of Sumter?



Catawba Falls. [From the west side of the river, looking toward Lancaster.]

Tarleton, having failed to catch Marion in his swamps below, set about the task of capturing Sumter. But this, too, was a hard job, as he soon found. He sent Major Wemyss to surprise The Game Cock; but the result was that Wemyss with his command was surprised, defeat-

ed, cut to pieces, and driven off in confusion.



— 142. —

Tarleton himself then went to drive Sumter out of the State, capture him, or annihilate his command.

Sumter was getting ready for him. Companies and battalions were coming to join him from the northern part of the State—Clarke, Twiggs, and Chandler, all Georgians, were with him; so were Bratton, Thomas, McCall, Winn, and Hammond, of South Carolina. Cherokee Ford, on Broad river, was a neighbourhood where these parties frequently resorted.

Where did he stay? Whom did Tarleton send to capture Sumter? What was the result?



Mountain Gorge, near Cherokee Ford.

Sumter moved to Blackstocks—a ford on Tyger river—in the extreme western part of Union county.

Tarleton marched in hot haste as usual, and on the 20th of November, 1780, came to Sumter's position. His artillery being some miles behind, he wanted to let it catch up; and while thus waiting Sumter dashed in upon him and fought with his usual impetuosity and bravery. The bat-

tle lasted several hours, and resulted in the defeat of Tarleton, who left 200 men upon the field.



— 143. —

Sumter was badly wounded in the battle of Blackstocks; and Twiggs, of Georgia, succeeded to the command of this victorious little army. Sumter was not able to take the field again for a few months; and in that few months many changes occurred. The southern regular army had been well-nigh ruined by the defeat of Gates at Camden. Gates still held command, but was in Hillsborough, North Carolina; and his army consisted of a dispirited collection of about 1000 soldiers,

142. Who fought with Sumter when Tarleton went after him? Where was the battle fought? When? What was Tarleton's loss? What was the result?

and the same number of militia. The last feat of Gates was to send Colonel William Washington to take Camden, which was guarded by a militia tory colonel, named Rugely.



— 144. —

Colonel Washington did not have enough men to take the place by storm; and so resorted to stratagem. He painted a pine log to look like a cannon, and mounted it on a pair of wagon wheels. This he rolled up in sight of the fort at Camden, and demanded the surrender of the place. Rugely, who was an ambitious man, and then an aspirant for the office of

143. What happened to Sumter at Blackstocks? Who took command of his forces? Where was Gates? How much army did he have? What was his last feat?

brigadier-general in the British army, hated to surrender; but was afraid that the wagon-wheels and pine log, which looked so much like a cannon, would force him to do so even if he made a fight, he surrendered. This was on the 4th of December, 1780.

Rugely was never made a brigadier-general.



— 145. —

General Gates made a failure in the south. So, another general was sent to take his place. This was General Nathaniel Greene, a Rhode Island man, who was born a Quaker. The Quakers are op-

144. What trick did Washington resort to to make Rugely surrender? Did it succeed? When was this? Was Rugely ever promoted?

posed to all wars; but Greene gave up his church, and became one of the best warriors of those times

He commenced his work at Charlotte, North Carolina.

The southern army, when it came under his command, numbered 970 continental or regular soldiers and 1,113 militia. This was the 3d of December, 1780.

Green went to Cheraw; and sent General Morgan to Ninety-Six.

Cornwallis sent his bloody dragoon—Tarleton—after Morgan.

Morgan met Tarleton at Cowpens, in the upper part of Spartanburg county.

145. Who superseded General Gates? Who was Greene? Where did he begin? When? How many soldiers did he find in the southern army? Where did Greene go? Where did he send Morgan? Whom did Cornwallis send *after* Morgan? Where did they meet?

— 146. —

Cowpens is about forty miles west of King's Mountain, and near the North Carolina line.

Morgan met Tarleton there on the 17th of January, 1781. On each side there were a thousand good soldiers. Tarleton made the attack; and charge after charge of the most gallant kind was made, but in vain. Morgan's men had confidence in their leader, fought like Spartans, and had the advantage of position. It was one of the best fought battles of the war; and was one that did more to give confidence to the southern people than any other ever fought within the limits of this State. It was the turning point of the revolution in South Carolina. Tarleton's name was broken by his defeat. He lost fully two-thirds of his men, 500 being taken prisoners.

Colonel Pickens and Washington were

in this glorious battle ; so also were Colonel Howard and Major McDowal.



— 147. —

Morgan immediately crossed Broad river, and then the Catawba, to join Greene at Cheraw ; and before Cornwallis got ready to pursue him, a freshet swelled the latter river, so that he could not cross for many days. When the waters fell, Cornwallis crossed the Catawba in pursuit of Morgan ; his passage being contested by General Davidson, whom Greene had sent to impede the British army as much as possible.

146. When was the battle of Cowpens fought? How many on each side? What of the importance of this battle? How great was Tarleton's loss? Who were present?

Greene retired northward to Virginia; and having recruited his army there, he returned and met Cornwallis at Guilford court-house in North Carolina. The British were the victors in that battle, although Greene had 4,500 men—more than twice the number of Cornwallis's—but the British loss was much heavier than the American.

Cornwallis went to Virginia; and Greene returned to South Carolina, taking position at Camden.



— 148. —

Marion made an ineffectual effort to take Georgetown.

147. What did Morgan do immediately after the battle of Cowpens? What prevented Cornwallis's pursuit? Where did Greene and Cornwallis meet? Who won? What were the respective numbers? Where did Cornwallis go? Where did Greene take position?

Sumter, though still feeble from his wound, took the field again; and made an attempt to take a little fort at Granby—close to Columbia, a mile below on the opposite side of the Congaree river—but Rawdon was sent after him from the post at Camden, which Greene had held but a little while; and Sumter had to move on. He went down and crossed the Santee river; and there tried to take Fort Watson; but Rawdon drove him away again. As Sumter was passing near Camden a few weeks later, he was attacked by Major Fraser; but repelled the attack with loss to the enemy.

148. What of Marion's attempt on Georgetown? What did Sumter do at Granby? Who drove him off? What did he do at Fort Watson? What occurred near Camden?

— 149. —

During this period of mixed adventure—of defeats, dash, and victories—Marion, with his famous Brigade, was as active as the busiest; and did effective and brilliant service in the eastern part of the State. Among these exploits was the reduction of Fort Watson—the place from which Rawdon had driven Sumter a short time before.

Besides the partisans just mentioned, there were also Huger, Horry, and Harden—all noble and brave men, and all doing honourable service in the cause of independence.

149. What did Marion do about this time? What other names are mentioned with honour for services during this spring?

At the time Greene went to Camden, that place was held by Rawdon. Greene encamped on Hobkirk's Hill, where he was attacked by the British general and driven from the position. This battle was fought on the 25th of April, 1781; and the loss was about equal on both sides.

But the tide of fortune was turning towards the Americans.

Rawdon soon found it too hot for him at Camden, on account of the partisan leaders all around him. For safety he retreated to Nelson's Ferry; and soon after to Charles Town.

Then, in rapid succession, the following posts fell into the hands of the Americans—Fort Watson, captured by Marion; Fort Motte and Fort Granby, by Colonel Lee of Marion's brigade; Nelson's Ferry, abandoned without an attack by Rawdon, as already stated; and Orangeburg, by Sumter.

All these during May, 1781.

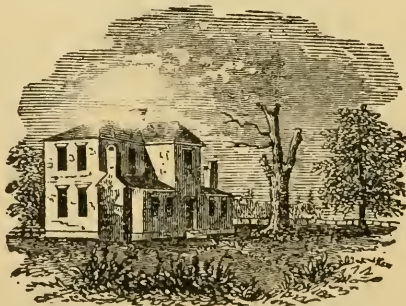
The enemy soon re-captured Orangeburg.

— 151. —

The capture of some of these posts was attended with circumstances that are worthy of note. Fort Motte, for example, was reduced by the noble sacrifice of her property by Mrs. Motte. The fort had been built around Mrs. Motte's house, which was near the Congaree river, in Orangeburg county. The family were driven out, and were living in the neighbourhood. Lee's men had built a mound

150. How did the battle of Hobkirk's Hill occur? What was the result? What two posts did Rawdon abandon? What fort did Marion take? What two forts did Colonel Lee take? What post did Sumter take? When were these captures made? Which one was soon re-captured?

of earth, which is still to be seen there, from which the riflemen could command the inside of the fort ; but the house protected the enemy still. It was necessary to burn the house. Mrs. Motte got a bow with arrows from a negro boy, and gave it to Lee ; and with this they threw fire, fastened to the arrows, upon the house, and set it afire. The British surrendered, rather than be roasted. As soon as the enemy surrendered, Lee's men put out the fire, and the house stood some years after that. Another house stands there now ; as shown in this picture :—



Mrs. Motte's House (as it is now.)

151. How did Lee at last take Fort Motte? Was the house consumed?

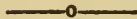
-- 152. --

Colonel Cruger—a northern tory—held the fort at Ninety-Six, with a garrison of 600 men—all tories. Greene laid siege to the fort, commencing on the 23d of May, 1781. His engineer in this siege was the famous Polish exile—Kos-ci-us'-ko—who was a safe engineer, but very slow.

On the 18th of June, Greene decided to storm the fort, because he learned that Rawdon was coming with an army to relieve it. The assault was made. It was gallant, but bloody and unsuccessful. Rawdon arrived soon after; but in a few weeks he returned to Charles Town, and all the British forces went back with him.

152. What officer commanded the fort at Ninety-Six? What force had he? When did Greene lay siege to the fort? When did he storm it? Why did he storm it?

Thus was the fort at Ninety-Six given up by the enemy.



— 153. —

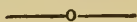
When he left Ninety-Six, Greene, after some skirmishing about Orangeburg, went to the High Hills of Santee, to spend the sickly season of mid-summer—to recruit his exhausted and suffering army, and to feed his broken-down horses.

The people of the State were much discouraged, although the enemy were being driven towards the coast. Everybody was getting worn out with the war; and it was hard to keep farmers in the army, when their families were suffering for

What was the result? Who arrived with reenforcements?
What did Rawdon do?

153. Where did Greene retire after leaving Ninety Six?

food at home. They said anything would be better than an eternal war.

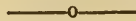


— 154. —

During this year—1781—there was a great deal of partisan warfare in this State. The leaders already mentioned—Sumter, Marion, and Pickens—were aided or followed by a host of local and native partisan officers as gallant and daring as any in history; such as, the two Hamptons, the two Hammonds, the two Horrys, Lacy, Mahan, Taylor, Middleton, Polk, Niel, Hill, Winn, Bratton, Brandon, Baxter, Postell, James, McCottry, Mowzon, Vanderhorst, Giles, Davie, Harden, and many others.

For what purpose? How were the people all over the State beginning to feel about the war .

These officers, and thousands of men as brave as they, fought hundreds of brilliant skirmishes in all parts of the State. Almost every creek, hill, and valley in the State is the scene of some dashing affair. These men harassed the flanks of the marching enemy; hung upon his movements; cut off his supplies; captured his guards; and in a hundred different ways did more to dispirit and subdue the proud British army than a large and regularly organized army would have done.



— 155. —

General Greene, as soon as the hot summer was past, determined to capture

154. Who were noted leaders in the partisan warfare in 1781? Who were other officers of distinction? How did these partisans harass the enemy?

Orangeburg again, with the general object of penning the British in upon the coast.

Colonel Stewart commanded the British garrison at Orangeburg.

After a good deal of manœuvring and marching to get good positions, the two armies—Greene's and Stewart's—numbering about 2,000 each, came to battle at Eutaw Springs, on the Santee river, near the northern boundary line of Charleston county, on the 8th of September, 1781.



The picture is of the lower of the two springs. It is very large to be called a spring at all. The trees are cypress, and most of them have long moss hanging among the boughs.

Greene, aided by all the partisan leaders—Pickens, Marion, Sumter, Hampton, and their heroic subordinates—made the attack; and drove the enemy from the field, and away from their camps. The victors, too sure of their victory, fell to plundering the enemy's camps; and thus gave the enemy time to rally and renew the attack, which was done with spirit and success. Greene's soldiers were not expecting such a thing, were in disorder, straggling from their companies, gathering up plunder from the well-stored camps, and some of them drunk. The effect was

155. What did Greene now resolve to do? Who commanded the enemy at Orangeburg? Where did they come to battle? How many soldiers had each? How did the

disastrous. Greene was driven pell-mell from the field of his just-won victory.

At night, however, Stewart made a hasty retreat to Charles Town.



— 156. —

Soon after this—the early autumn of 1781—the British were driven in from the whole country to the city of Charles Town.

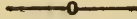
A few weeks later, however, Stewart moved again out from the city and took position at Eutaw.

Greene was again upon the High Hills of Santee.

The partisan leaders were out this autumn in their best style.

battle begin? How did it end? What did Stewart do that night?

Opposed to Sumter, in the central part of the State, was General Cunningham—a tory—in command of a force of mounted loyalists or tories. They had almost daily fights of some sort; and many and bloody were the hand-to-hand encounters between the officers and men of these two commands.



— 157. —

About this time—autumn of 1781—a ruffian tory captain, named William Cunningham—known in those days as *Bloody Bill*, or *The Bloody Scout*—left Charles Town with a troop of between 200 and 300 men as reckless and unprincipled as

156. When were the British first hemmed into the city? Where, a few weeks later, did Stewart take position? Where was Greene? What of the partisan leaders? What is said of Sumter and the tory Cunningham?

himself. Their real object was plunder and revenge. They traversed some hundred miles of the State, laying waste every thing. They gave no quarter, but murdered all the men they could catch, hewed down boys with their broadswords, and treated women with the most shocking brutality.

At Cloud's Creek and Edge Hill they butchered all the prisoners they took—40 or 50 at each place—and thus spread terror throughout the State. But these things awakened so lively a feeling of revenge all over the country, that it soon became too hot to hold these outlaws. Everybody united against them. They had to return to the city for safety; and there the atrocities of Bloody Bill were repudiated by the British General Leslie, and even by General Cunningham himself, though a tory too, and a distant

157. Who was Bloody Bill? When did he start on his

relative of the *Bloody Scout*. When the war was over, this William Cunningham moved to England, and lived there.

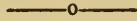
— 158. —

The war was drawing near its close. After a dark season of despondency, hope was beginning to dawn.

The news of Washington's great victory over Cornwallis, and the capture of the latter with his whole army of 7,500 soldiers at Yorktown in Virginia, which occurred on the 19th of October, 1781, reached Carolina in a very few days. The news spread universal exultation and hope to the Americans, and

plundering expedition? What occurred at Cloud's Creek? At Edge Hill? What did the British officers think of these things?

universal alarm and despair to the British and tories.



— 159. —

On the 18th of November, 1781, Greene left the High Hills again, having about 1,000 men. His general purpose was to manœuvre the enemy back again into Charles Town. He succeeded in doing this by a series of rapid and brilliant movements, such as that of Colonel Hampton upon Dorchester, which by its boldness produced a panic among the British forces thereabout, and they shrank lower down the streams; until finally they took refuge in the city.

158. What effect had the news of Washington's victory at Yorktown upon the south? How many prisoners did he capture? When was that battle fought?

The British forces in the city were at this time commanded by General Leslie, who had superseded Stewart.



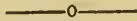
— 160. —

As soon as the British were hemmed in the city, and the State at large was in possession of the civil authorities, Governor Rutledge convened the legislature. It met in January, 1782, at Jacksonborough—a little village on the Edisto river, about 20 miles from the ocean, and 35 miles from the city of Charles Town.

General Greene took position with his army six miles further down the river, so as to keep the enemy off.

159. When did Greene leave the High Hills the second time? For what purpose? How did he succeed? Who made the brilliant dash at Dorchester? Who was the British commandant in Charles Town?

The British had a garrison of 500 troops on John's Island. Greene sent Laurens and Lee, who drove the British, under Colonel Craig, into Charles Town.

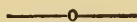


— 161. —

Thus the legislature was rendered more secure from interruption; and that body went to work vigourously. They passed laws taking away their property from some of the tories—this is called *confiscation*—making some pay fines; and banishing some from the State. They passed a bill giving General Greene 10,000 gui-

160. When the enemy were hemmed in in Charles Town what did Governor Rutledge do? When did the legislature meet? Where? How far from the ocean? How far from the city? Where did Greene take position? Whom did he send to drive the enemy from John's island? How many were there? Under what commander?

neas—more than \$50,000 in gold—for his services in the war. Georgia and North Carolina afterwards paid him money for the same thing.



— 162. —

During this year—1782—John Matthews was elected governor. The office was first offered to Christopher Gadsden; but he declined the honour on account of his great age—he was 58 years old—and his feeble health.

When Cornwallis was captured at Yorktown (19th October, 1781), Washington sent General Wayne, with a small part of his northern army, to help Greene in South

161. What did the legislature do to some of the tories in the State? What is confiscation? How were others punished? And others? How much did they pay General Greene? What other States also paid him afterwards?

Carolina. Wayne went into Georgia and so plied the British there that they gave up Savannah, and sent the soldiers that had been there to Charles Town

—o—

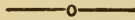
— 163. —

It was during this year that Marion's famous Brigade was surprised, while Marion was in the legislature, and his officers, Horry and Mahan, quarreling about which should command the brigade during Marion's absence. A dashing British officer—Colonel Thompson—with a strong detachment of infantry, artillery, and caval-

162. Who was elected governor in 1782? To whom had the office been offered before? Why did Gadsden decline? Whom did Washington send to help Greene in South Carolina? Where did he go? What did the enemy do at Savannah?

ry, fell upon Marion's veteran command, and dispersed it, killing some, and capturing some.

When Marion returned to the army from the legislature, he reorganized his brigade, and did with it some brilliant service afterwards before the war closed.

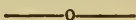


— 164. —

The troops in Greene's army were in the greatest want at this time. He himself wrote to the President of Congress in these words:—"We have 300 men without arms, and more than 1,000 so naked for want of clothing, that they can only

163. What happened to Marion's brigade, when he was away at the legislature? Why did Horry and Mahan quarrel? Who commanded the enemy? What did Marion do when he returned?

be put on duty in cases of desperate necessity. Men in this situation, without pay or spirits, it is difficult to tell what charm keeps them together.”

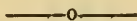


— 165. —

Under these circumstances, the British in Charles Town, having failed to beat them in the field, tried to buy over the soldiers in Greene's army. Eighteen men are known to have been bought in this way—seventeen soldiers of the Pennsylvania Line, and one—named Gornell—of the Maryland Line. For a price they agreed to betray the cause of independence. Gornell was hanged, but the oth-

164. In what condition were Greene's soldiers? How many were without arms? How many too ragged to do regular duty?

ers escaped. These eighteen were all that could be bought with British gold—all of that entire army, who had fought so bravely on hundreds of battle-fields, and many of whom were then almost naked, and frequently suffering for want of food.

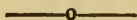


— 166. —

In these last days of the war General Leslie, who commanded the British in Charles Town, sent an agent to the Scotch settlers—who were never much in favour of the revolution—to excite them to take up arms against the State. This agent was caught by Marion and executed; but

165. After failing to beat the Americans in the field, what did the British try? How many were bought over? How many Pennsylvanians? How many Marylanders? Who was he? What became of him? Of the others?

not until he had induced a tory in the Pe-dee country—one Major Gainey—to raise a battalion of tories, with whom he took the field. Marion marched against him immediately; but Gainey's men were not anxious for a fight, especially as the British themselves seemed ready to leave the country; and so they readily accepted any conditions that Marion offered. They surrendered, and went home; glad of the chance. Thus this matter ended.

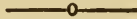


— 167. —

General Leslie did very little after this, except to send a foraging party of British, under Major McCall, along the rivers be-

166. Whom did Leslie send to tamper with the Scotch in the Pe-dee country? What became of him? Who raised a tory battalion? What became of it?

tween Charles Town and Savannah. General Gist was sent by Greene against this party, and they had some lively skirmishing about the Che'-haw, Combahee, Coo'-saw, and Coo-saw-hatch'-ie rivers, but no important fight. Colonel Laurens, of this State, was killed in one of these affairs near Chehaw Point.



— 168. —

The last man killed in the Revolutionary War was Captain Wilmot, who had command of a picket post on the Stono. His object was to watch the enemy on John's island; but impatient for action, he

167. Whom did Leslie send on a foraging expedition towards Savannah? Along what rivers did he operate? Whom did Greene send after McCall? What did they do? Who was killed near Chehaw Point?

would frequently cross the Stono and surprise the enemy in a small way. On one of these incursions into John's island, in company with the famous Kos-ci-us'-ko, he fell into an ambuscade and was killed.

Kosciusko, it will be remembered, was the celebrated Polish patriot who came over to help us in America. He had been with Greene at Ninety-Six.



— 169. —

All the fighting was now over—late in 1782—and it only remained for the British to evacuate Charles Town.

Leslie gave notice to Greene that he would leave on his ships the next day,

168. Who was the last man killed in the war? Where was he on picket? How was he killed? What famous man was with him? Who was Kosciusko?

which was Saturday, the 14th day of December, 1782. Greene had his soldiers all ready; and they marched in, two hundred yards behind the retiring British. This was the distance that had been agreed upon.

A more touching and tender scene has rarely been witnessed, than this return of the southern soldiers into Charles Town, where many of them lived, and all had friends or relatives there that were dear.



— 170. —

Hundreds of the hired soldiers of the enemy deserted from their army when it left the city. They hid themselves in cel-

169. When did Leslie leave Charles Town? How did the soldiers march in? How did the British travel away from the State? Why was the return of our soldiers a touching scene?

lars, chimneys, attics, and all sorts of odd places, all over the city; and when the ships were gone they came out of their hiding-places again. Many of these became citizens of the State, and lived here the rest of their lives, and left families when they died.



— 171. —

Great Britain decided to give up the effort to hold the American colonies; and concluded—since they could not help it—to let them govern themselves.

The American Congress, acting for all the colonies, sent five commissioners to Paris, to meet commissioners whom the king—George the Third—had sent there

170. Did all the British soldiers go when the enemy left? Where did they hide? What did they do afterwards?

to meet them. They met and agreed to make peace. This agreement was made into a formal treaty on the 3d of September, 1783.

And thus the American colonies became free, after seven years' hard fighting for it. The Declaration of Independence was made on the 4th of July 1776, which was seven years and a few months before the final peace.

171. Why did the king agree to let the American colonies be free? Where did the commissioners meet? When did they finally settle the treaty of peace? How long had the war been?

AFTER THE REVOLUTION.

— 172. —

When peace returned, everybody went to improving his fortune, and thus to improving the State.

At this time John Matthews was still governor.

In 1783, the city of Charles Town was incorporated by the legislature, and then first received the legal name of Charleston, having been called Charles Town—sometimes written in one word, Charles-

172. What did everybody do when peace returned? Who was governor? When was the name of Charles Town

town — a little more than a hundred years.

— 173. —

In 1785, William Moultrie—he that defended Fort Sullivan so bravely, that it has ever since been called Fort Moultrie—was elected governor. The governor holds his office for two years.

During Moultrie's term of office, Columbia—then only a house or two in the woods—was fixed upon as the seat of the State government, or capital of the State. They chose this place because it is near the middle of the State. There was the old town of Granby, where there had been a fort and a fight or two, a mile low-

changed to Charleston? How long had it been so called?
[103 years.]

er down the Congaree river, on the western side; but the place was not so suitable for a large town; and so they decided to make a new town on the eastern bank, and call it Columbia, which should be the capital.



— 174. —

In 1787 the General Assembly or Legislature of South Carolina forbade the introduction of any more negro slaves into this State, under penalty of forfeiture of the slaves, and fine of £100, which is about \$500. This was done twenty years

173. Who became governor in 1785? What had he done before? What event occurred during his term of office? Why did they move the seat of government away from Charleston? What town was close by the present city of Columbia? Which side of the Congaree river is Columbia?

earlier than the action of the United States Congress, and that of the government of Great Britain against the slave-trade.

This same year—1787—Thomas Pinckney was elected governor.

In 1788, on the 23d of May, this State ratified the present constitution of the United States. It was the seventh of the original thirteen States that ratified it.

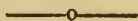
— 175. —

In 1789 Charles Pinckney became governor. In this year the State records and

174. When did South Carolina forbid further importation of negro slaves into the State? How long was this before Congress and Great Britain passed laws against the slave trade? When was Thomas Pinckney elected governor? When did South Carolina ratify the present constitution of the United States.

government papers were carried from Charleston to Columbia; and in January of the next year—1790—the first session of the legislature at the new capital was held. That legislature sat half a year; and on the 3d of June ratified the regular State constitution—the constitution that remained in force until the year 1868, a term of 78 years.

At this time—1790—the population of this State was 250,000, more than half of them being white.



— 176. —

During the next eight years—until 1800—there were four governors:—Ar-

175. Who became governor in 1789? What other event occurred the same year? When was the first session of the legislature held in Columbia? When was the regular constitution of the State ratified? How long did that consti-

noldus Vanderhorst, William Moultrie (2d term), Charles Pinckney (2d term) and Edward Rutledge.

In 1791, General Washington, President of the United States, made a tour through the south, during which he spent several days in Charleston, and created a great deal of enthusiasm.

The next year, Charleston was ravaged by yellow fever for four months.

In 1795, Marion, the shrewdest of the partisan leaders, died at his residence in St. John's parish, at the age of 68 years.

tution remain in force? How many years was that? What was the population of the State in 1790? What part of these were white?

176. Who were the four governors between 1792 and 1800? When did Washington visit the south? How was he received in Charleston? What occurred in Charleston in 1792? When did Marion die? Where? At what age?

— 177. —

While Rutledge was governor, the State was resurveyed, and divided into 24 districts, counties, and parishes.

Three years later, another division was made, into 28 districts, several of the lower ones being subdivided into parishes.

Many years after this, Pendleton district was divided into Pickens and Anderson; thus making the number 29.

Still later, Sumter district was divided into Sumter and Clarendon; thus making the number 30. And 30 continued to be the number of districts until the name district was changed to county, in 1868—under the next constitution.

177. Into how many districts was the State divided while Rutledge was governor? Three years later? Into what two was Pendleton divided? Sumter? How long did 30 continue to be the number of the districts?

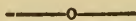
— 178. —

From 1800 to 1810 there were five governors:—John Drayton, James B. Richardson, Paul Hamilton, Charles Pinckney (3d term), and John Drayton, (2d term.)

In 1801, the South Carolina College was established at Columbia.

Governor Richardson, of Sumter, elected in 1802, was the first man ever elected to that office who was not a resident of the city of Charleston.

In 1804, another destructive hurricane visited Charleston, in September.



— 179. —

From 1810 until 1820 the five gover-

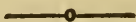
178. Who were the five governors from 1800 until 1810? When was the South Carolina College established? Who was the first man from the interior of the State, elected governor? What occurred to Charleston in 1804?

nors were:—Henry Middleton, Joseph Allston, David R. Williams, Andrew Pickens, and John Geddes.

In 1810 the population of the State was 413,000, the whites a little in the majority.

In 1811, the free school system was adopted.

During Governor Allston's term—in 1812—the boundary line between South Carolina and North Carolina was run and finally fixed.



— 180. —

The war of 1812, as it is sometimes

179. Who were the five governors from 1810 until 1820? What was the population of the State in 1810? What was the proportion of whites and blacks? When was the free school system established? What boundary line was settled in 1812?

called, between the United States and Great Britain, was declared on the 19th of June of that year. It lasted about two years. It was called *The Late War* for many years, until other wars came that were later. There were no great battles fought in this State during this war; but there was a good deal of skirmishing, for the British several times landed to get provisions and slaves. The ports of Charleston, Beaufort [*bu'-fort*] and Georgetown, were sometimes blockaded by their ships. In August, 1813, the enemy made a descent upon De-wees' island, and landed at Hilton Head; but only plundered some plantations, and departed very soon.

180. When did the Late War begin? How long did it last? Were any important battles fought in this State? Which ports were sometimes blockaded? What island did they make a descent upon in 1813? Where did they land? What did they do?

— 181. —

The end of the war came during the term of Governor Williams. The treaty of peace between the two countries was concluded at Ghent [*gent*], on the 24th of December, 1814.

Although there was not much fighting in this State during this war, still there were several Carolinians who won distinction for services; among whom were Hampton, Hayne, Hamilton, and Laval. Besides, the hero of the war—General Andrew Jackson—who won the great victory at New Orleans, was a native of the State. He had done some service as a youth of seventeen, during the last days of the Revolutionary War—when Cornwallis passed through the Waxhaws in 1780.

181. When was peace concluded? Where? Who of the Carolinians distinguished themselves in this war? What other hero was a native of this State.

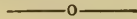
— 182. —

From 1820 to 1830, the five governors were Thomas Bennett, John Lyde Wilson, Richard I. Manning, John Taylor and Stephen D. Miller.

The term of Governor Bennett was made memorable by the great insurrection of the slaves in Charleston. The leader of this rising was Denmark Vesey [*den'-mark va'-zey*]*—*a mulatto, who had figured in the butcheries of St. Domin'-go, a few years before this. Vesey seems to have had some visionary scheme for liberating all the southern slaves by a general rising. Some of the negroes in Charleston told the whites, and thus the massacre was prevented. Vesey and thirty-four other leaders were hanged; a like number were banished, or transported; and

182. Who were the five governors between 1820 and 1830? What made Governor Bennett's term famous

many others were tried but acquitted. Four white foreigners were convicted of taking part with the slaves.



— 183. —

In 1823, the Medical College of South Carolina was established, in Charleston.

In 1825, La Fayette—the French patriot who had helped us in the Revolutionary War—visited this State; and was received with great enthusiasm. Everybody called to see him. Speeches of welcome were made to him. Committees attended him everywhere. He was honoured, feasted, and visited, to a degree that

Who led the rising? How was it stopped? What became of Vesey? How many leaders were hanged? How many were transported? What of others? How many white foreigners took part with these negroes?

few men have ever been in the State; perhaps none other.



[La Fayette.]

183. What institution was established in 1823? What famous man visited the state in 1825? How was he received?

— 184. —

Between 1830 and 1840, the five governors were:—James Hamilton, Robert Y. Hayne, George McDuffie, Pierce Moore Butler, and Patrick Noble.

This was a very important decade.

The term of Governor Hamilton—from 1830 to 1832—was one of the most exciting terms in the history of South Carolina. This excitement arose out of the movement known as Nullification.

To understand what this was, we must glance at the two great political parties in the United States—the States' Rights Party and the Federal Party.

184. Who were the five governors between 1830 and 1840? Which was the most exciting term of all? What made it so? What two parties existed then in the United States?

The Congress of the United States passed an Act imposing certain duties or taxes—known as the Tariff Act—on all the States, which Act South Carolina did not think Congress had a right to pass. The people who took sides with Congress were called the Federal Party, and those who took sides with South Carolina were called the States' Rights Party. Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, was the leader of the former, and Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, the leader of the latter.

There were two of these Tariff Acts—in 1828 and 1832.

The legislature of this State, in December, 1830, passed an Act, declaring that the first Tariff Act should not be the law in South Carolina.

185. How did there come to be two parties in the country? What were these parties called? Who were the leaders? When were the two Tariff Acts dated? When did this State first oppose the general government?

— 186. —

It was the Tariff Act of 1832 that produced the liveliest indignation in South Carolina.

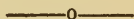
A convention was called in this State, which sat in November, 1832, at Columbia; and pronounced both the Tariff Acts to be unconstitutional, and not binding upon this State. This declaring or making a law of no effect is known as NULLIFICATION; because *to nullify* means *to make null or of no effect*.

The President of the United States—Andrew Jackson—in December, 1832, issued his famous Proclamation against the nullifiers.

The Governor of South Carolina—Robert Y. Hayne, who had just come from Congress, and was recently elected governor—issued a counter-proclamation against

186. How did the Tariff Act of 1832 suit the people of this State? What was done? Where did the convention

the President's proclamation, and asserting the sovereignty of the State.



— 187. —

Both sides made ready for war; but there was no war, because Congress so modified the Tariff Acts as to partly satisfy the people of this State.

The Convention of South Carolina then repealed its ordinance of Nullification, on the 11th of March, 1833.

Thus a threatened war was averted.

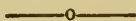
In this great issue all the leading men of the State took part, some on one side and some on the other.

On the side of States' Rights and for

meet? When? What did the convention declare of the Tariff Acts? What did the President do? What did Governor Hayne do?

South Carolina against the General Government were such men as Calhoun, McDuffie, Hayne, Hamilton, Trumbull, Preston, Harper, Hammond, Cooper, Rhett, and others.

On the other side—of the Federal Party, that is—were Legaré, [*le-gré'*], Petigru, Poinsett, Huger, [*u-jé'*], Grimké, Lee, Drayton, Johnson, Memminger, Perry, Cunningham, Richardson, and others.



— 188. —

The question between these two parties was, in case Congress should pass a law contrary to the constitution of the United

187. Why was there no war? When did the convention of South Carolina repeal the Ordinance of Nullification? What prominent men were on the side of States' Rights? Who on the other?

States, whether the individual States had the right to nullify such law or not.

The States' Rights Party held that each State had that right, while the Federal Party held that the Supreme Court of the United States alone had the right to nullify a law of Congress. The former held that each State was sovereign, while the latter held that Congress had higher powers than the State.

The States' Rights advocates in South Carolina were then divided into two factions—one holding that a State in the Union had the power to nullify a law of Congress; while the other faction held, that a State had the right to secede, but not to nullify laws while in the union.

188. What did the States' Rights Party hold? What did the other side hold? How was the States' Rights Party divided?

— 189. —

Governor McDuffie was celebrated for his eloquence. He was distinguished among men who were famous for brilliant powers of language and argument; such men as Hayne, Preston, Calhoun, and Legaré—all eloquent, but each different from the others.

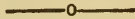
Governor Butler was afterwards—in 1847—distinguished in the Mexican war; and was killed there.

Governor Noble was the first governor of this State that died in office. Lieutenant-Governor Hennegan served out the term.

It was during this term—in 1839—that the subject of farming received unusual attention. A State Agricultural Society

189. For what was McDuffie celebrated? Who else were noted for the same? What of Butler afterwards? What of Noble? Who served out his term? What subject re-

was first formed at that time, which has been of immense benefit to the people.



— 190. —

From 1840 to 1850 the five governors were John P. Richardson, James H. Hammond, William Aiken, David Johnson, and Whitmarsh B. Seabrook.

During Richardson's term occurred the death of Robert Y. Hayne, who has been frequently mentioned already. He was one of the greatest orators of the United States, and was eminent as a statesman. His most famous speech was the one he delivered in Congress against Mr. Webster.

In 1843 occurred the death of Hugh S.

ceived great attention in 1839? What society was then formed?

Legaré—one of the best classical scholars that this State ever had. He was awhile in Congress.

Governor Johnson's term was noted as the time of the Mexican War, which was in 1846 and 1847.



— 191. —

The Mexican war arose between the United States and Mexico about some disputed lands. It lasted about two years; and added fame to the army of the United States, no part of which bore itself with greater gallantry than the Palmetto Regiment—the regiment that South Carolina

190. Who were the five governors between 1840 and 1850? Whose death occurred during Richardson's term? Who was Hayne? Whose death occurred in 1843? What event signalised Johnson's term?

sent. This regiment fought in the battle of Vera Cruz, [*va' -rah croos'*], Contreras, [*con-tra'ras*], Churubusco, [*choo-ru-boos'-ko*], and Chapultepec, [*chah-pool-ta-pek'*]; and was the first to plant its flag upon the walls of the city of Mexico. In this campaign the State lost Colonel—formerly Governor—Butler, who commanded the Palmetto Regiment. He was killed leading his men in battle.



— 192. —

The five governors between 1850 and 1860 were John H. Means, John L. Man-

191. What caused the war with Mexico? How long did it last? What effect upon the fame of the country's arms? What regiment did this State send? What battles did they take part in? What distinguished man of this State was killed?

ning, James H. Adams, Robert F. W. Allston, and William H. Gist.

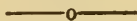
In 1850 died John C. Calhoun—the greatest statesman, perhaps, that America has produced. He rose to eminence during the Nullification times, and was the great champion of the States' Rights Party, standing in some respects more prominent than even Hayne, who was the acknowledged leader of the party in his day. As a logician Calhoun had few if any equals; while as an orator he was less than Preston, Hayne, or McDuffie. He has left several able books on government, and many speeches.

192. Who were the five governors between 1850 and 1860? Whose death occurred in 1850? What was Calhoun greatest in? Who surpassed him as an orator? What works has he left?

— 193. —

Governor Adams is noted as the only governor that ever recommended the re-opening of the African slave trade, which was closed by the legislature of this State in 1787—sixty-seven years before. His recommendation was not adopted; and indeed was favoured by very few if any men of mark at that time.

Governor Allston was noted as one of the best of scientific agriculturists; and his example and influence did much to advance the interests of scientific agriculture.

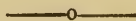


— 194. —

In 1860, Francis W. Pickens was elect-

193. What was the recommendation of Adams? Was it adopted? What was Allston noted for?

ed governor. The stormy feelings which led to secession were then at their height. A convention of the State had already been called, and public sentiment had taken a fixed form. These stormy feelings had arisen, as had those in 1832, which led to nullification, out of certain acts of the Congress of the United States, which the people of the south in general, but especially of South Carolina, felt to be unjust; unjust, because they bore unequally upon different States—harder upon the southern States than upon the northern.



- 195. -

The cause of secession, which was the

194. Who was elected governor in 1860? What was the state of public feeling at that time? What made the feelings stormy? When had anything like it arisen before?

cause of the war, was very much the same thing that caused nullification, in 1832. Congress kept passing laws which it had no right to pass, according to the constitution; and the time came when those who believed in the right of a State to withdraw from the Union—almost every man in the south—determined to do so rather than allow this to go on any longer. A few thought it was too soon, but very few, if any, doubted the right to secede. The event was hastened by a real difference in character between the people in the north and those in the south, and this difference made them dislike each other. This dislike was embittered by a growing disposition on the part of the north, when they got the majority in Congress, to annoy and injure the south, by meddling with the institution of slavery, which was expressly exempt by the constitution of the United States from all such meddling.

Prominent among the leaders of seces-

sion were Rhett, Magrath, Chesnut, Pickens, Keitt, Gregg, Adams, Preston, Jameson, Means, Barnwell, and a score of others, perhaps equally prominent.

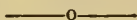
195. **What was the cause of the war? What was the cause of secession? What did most men think about the right to secede? What did some think about the time for it? What hastened the event? Who were some of the prominent men in the days of secession?**

THE WAR OF SECESSION.

— 196. —

Whatever may have been the causes that brought the State to that decision, South Carolina did decide to withdraw from the union of the States. She had a right to do this, that is, if the States' Rights Party of the south was correct in its doctrine. In 1832, this party was divided; some believing that a State had a right while in the union to nullify an act of Congress, whereas others held that no State had that right, but that any State had a right to withdraw from the union as from a compact. In 1860, there

was no such division, because the question was not about nullifying, but about seceding; and all held that any State had the right to secede. Many doubted the expediency, and thought that it would be imprudent to secede; but of that party—and nine-tenths of the citizens were of that party—none doubted the right to secede.



— 197. —

The convention of the State, that had been called before the election of Governor Pickens, met in Columbia on the 18th of December. The place of meeting was the Baptist church on Plain street. The body organized, and took the sense of the

196. What did the State decide upon doing? What had divided the States' Rights Party in 1832? Why was it united in 1860? What did the State do?

members in a vote on a resolution that the State secede. The resolution passed unanimously. The presence of small-pox at the capital induced the convention to move to Charleston; and there, on the 20th of December, 1860, the Ordinance of Secession was passed. By this act South Carolina ceased to be a State in the union, and became again a separate and sovereign State, as she was before ratifying the constitution, seventy-two years previous.

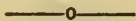
—o—

— 198. —

About three weeks after the secession of South Carolina—on the 9th of Janu-

197. When did the convention meet? Where? In what building? What resolution did it pass in Columbia? Why did it move to Charleston? When was the Ordinance of Secession passed? What was the effect of it? How long had the State been in the Union?

ary, 1861—Mississippi seceded. Two days later—on the 11th of January—both Alabama and Florida followed the example. Then followed the other southern States—Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, [*ar-kan'-sas*], North Carolina, and Tennessee, in that order, the last being on the 8th of June, 1861.

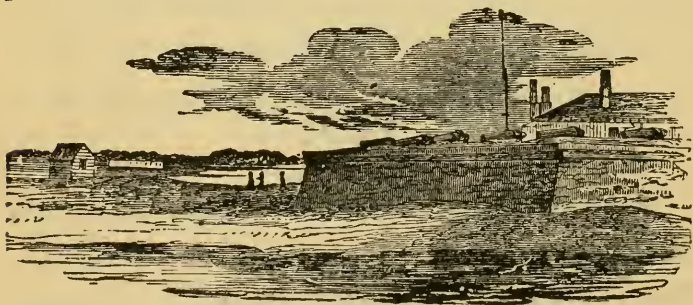


— 199. —

As soon as the State seceded, Governor Pickens tried to get possession of all the forts at Charleston; but Major Anderson, who was in command of the United States garrison, at that time in Fort Moultrie, on the night of the 29th of December, 1860,

198. How long after the secession of South Carolina did Mississippi secede? When did Alabama and Florida secede? What other States followed? When did the last one of these—Tennessee—secede?

moved his command of less than a hundred men into Fort Sumter, the strongest fort in the harbour. Volunteer troops were at once raised all over the State to take Fort Sumter out of the hands of Major Anderson. These State troops were under the command of General Beauregard, [*bo-re-gar'*], and occupied all the points around Fort Sumter.



[View at Fort Moultrie.]

This view is of the southeastern angle of Fort Moultrie. The house, on the left, is where the old Fort Sullivan was. In the distance—just to the right of that—is

199. What did Governor Pickens try to do? What move did Major Anderson make? When? What was done to

seen Fort Sumter, but very small, on account of the distance.



— 200. —

During the investment of Fort Sumter, the United States authorities sent the *Star of the West*—a light ocean steamer—with supplies for Anderson. This vessel tried to pass the investing batteries, and was fired into by a battery on Morris island. This was the first shot of the war; and was fired from an unprotected earth-work thrown up and manned by a detachment of cadets of the South Carolina Military Academy, under Major P. F. Stevens. The vessel fell back, and did not again attempt to reach Fort Sumter. This was on the

get him out of Fort Sumter? Who commanded the State troops?

9th of January, 1861. It does not follow from this that South Carolina 'was the aggressor ; for the aggressor is not the one that deals the first blow, but the one that makes a blow necessary.

The siege lasted until after a demand for the surrender, on the 11th of April. Beauregard opened fire upon the fort on Friday, the 12th. The bombardment lasted about thirty hours, when Anderson surrendered—on the 13th. The Union troops were allowed to leave on the government ships. The evacuation took place on the 14th. There was not a man killed on either side.

200. What did the *Star of the West* attempt ? What occurred ? When was the first gun fired ? When did Beauregard demand the surrender of the fort ? How long did he bombard it ? When did it surrender ? When was it evacuated ? How many were killed on each side ?

— 201. —

From this time—the fall of Fort Sumter—South Carolina went vigorously to work to raise troops to defend the new government formed in the south, known as *The Confederate States of America*, against the threatened invasion of the United States.

The war was transferred to Virginia, where much of the fighting between the United States and the Confederate States, for the four years following the formation of a southern government, was done.

The provisional confederate government had been formed in February, at Montgomery, Alabama; and this State then became a member of the Confederate States. The regular government was inaugurated a year later—on the 22d of February,

201. What did this State set about doing? Where was the war transferred to? Where was the provisional gov-

1862—at Richmond, Virginia; Jefferson Davis being President.



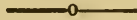
— 202. —

The operations of the armies of the Confederacy in the field belong to the history of the general government, and not to that of South Carolina.

During the years 1861 and 1862—covering nearly the term of Governor Pickens—the principal battles in Virginia, in which the troops of this State took part were Manassas [*ma-nas'-sa*] or Bull Run, and Dranesville in 1861; and Seven Pines, Mechanicksville, Cold Harbour, Savage's Station, Fraser's Farm, Malvern Hill, Ce-

ernment formed? When? Where, the regular? When?
Who was President?

dar Mountain, Second Manassas, Ox Hill, Boonsboro or South Mountain, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, and Fredricksburg, in 1862. In the west was fought the battle of Shiloh, in which some troops of this State were engaged.

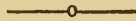


— 203. —

In South Carolina, the only military operation of importance was the capture of Hilton Head by the Union forces. This took place on Thursday, the 7th of November, 1861. The entrance of the harbour of Beaufort—Hilton Head and Bay Point being the two points at the mouth of the harbour—was defended by General

202. What were the principal battles in Virginia during 1861, in which South Carolina troops were engaged? During 1862? What battle in the west?

Ripley with a feeble force of volunteers. Both points were abandoned after a bombardment of $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours from the attacking fleet. The federal troops held this point until the end of the war.



- 204. -

In December, 1862, Milledge L. Bonham, who had already done gallant service in the field in Virginia, was elected governor.

The war progressed during his term of office, as it was doing at the time of his election—the main points of field-service being in Virginia, and in the west. The ports of this State, in common with those

203. What military operation occurred within the State? What date? What were the two forts defending the harbour? Who commanded the defence? How long did the federal troops hold this place?

of the southern States, were blockaded by the Federal navy. Trade with Europe was thus almost entirely cut off from the south, both imports and exports. The people suffered extreme privation. Food, cloths, and other necessaries were scarce. Men were in the army, and farms were neglected. No goods could come into the country on account of the blockade. Confederate money became of less and less value; until in November, 1864, a barrel of flour would sell for \$350 and a bushel of corn for \$55, of Confederate money. At this time, one dollar in gold was worth \$28 in Confederate money. These prices all continued to rise until the end of the war.

204. When was Governor Bonham elected? Where was the main fighting? What was the condition of the people? What was a barrel of flour worth in November, 1864? A bushel of corn? A dollar in gold? Did these prices rise or fall?

During these two years—1863 and 1864—there was no fighting in South Carolina, except the operations by the blockading forces against Charleston and its defences.

But the new year of 1863 was signalized by an event that requires a mention here. The President of the United States—Abraham Lincoln—issued a proclamation, declaring all the slaves in the south free. This is known as the *Emancipation Proclamation*. The President knew this to be contrary to the constitution of the United States, which left slavery to be regulated by the States themselves; but he said it was necessary in order to make the Southern States return to the Union. The Congress of the United States supported the President in his proclamation; and so it became the law in the south, but not until two years later, when the war

was over. During these two years the negroes continued to live as slaves under the Confederate government.

— 206. —

On the 7th of April, 1863, the blockading squadron, re-inforced with the strongest war vessels for the reduction of Fort Sumter and capture of the city of Charleston, opened fire upon the fort.

This was almost two years after the fort had been taken by the State forces—13th April, 1861—from Major Anderson. On the present occasion the attack was made by a strong naval force of the United States,

205. Where was the only fighting in this State during 1863 and 1864? What was done by President Lincoln on new year's day of 1863? Why did he do this? When did the negroes really become free?

under command of Admiral Dahlgren; and was mainly directed against Fort Sumter, which was successfully defended by Colonel Alfred Rhett.

On the 10th of July, another attack, by land and sea combined, was begun upon the harbour defences. The land forces, under General Gilmore, secretly fortified Folly Island, crossed the inlet to Morris Island; and from this point Fort Wagner and Fort Gregg, held by the Confederates, upon the end of Morris Island nearest Fort Sumter, were assailed. These forts, after an investment of nearly two months, were evacuated, and immediately occupied by Gilmore's troops on the 7th of September.

206. When was the first attack on Fort Sumter? Who commanded the attack? Who defended? When was the second attack commenced? Who commanded the land forces? Where did he begin his attack? How did he proceed? When were Forts Wagner and Gregg evacuated? When were they occupied by the Federals?

— 207. —

But meanwhile—on the 21st of August—the enemy opened fire upon the city of Charleston, in the hope of thus forcing the Confederates to give up Fort Sumter. This firing was opened upon the city, without timely notice for the removal of women and children, and when it could effect nothing but the death of non-combatants and the destruction of private property; because the outer defences had not yet been captured. The bombardment of the city continued with some variations of more or less firing for more than twenty-two months; that is, until the city and the forts were abandoned by the Confederates, in 1865. The fire upon Fort Sumter, too, was kept up almost incessantly for the same period, from both fleet and land batteries.

207. When did the bombardment of the city begin?

The fall of these defences and something of their heroic defenders will be mentioned among the events of 1865.



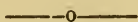
— 208. —

During Governor Bonham's term of office, the war was waged between the northern and southern governments without interruption, the theatres of the fighting being the same as previously—mainly Virginia and the west.

In Virginia, the South Carolina troops took honourable part in the battles of Chancellorsville, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania Courthouse, Winchester, Hatcher's Run, and Appomattox; in Pennsyl-

Was there due notice given? Why was it wrong at that time? How long did it last? How long did the bombardment of Fort Sumter last?

vania, Gettysburg; in North Carolina, Bentonsville and Fort Fisher; and in the west, Lookout Mountain, Chick-a-mau'-ga, Atlanta, Knoxville, and Franklin. Besides these, there were probably a hundred other actions of greater or less note in which they took a like part.

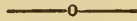


— 209. —

In December, 1864, A. G. Magrath [*magraw'*] was elected governor; and never did a governor take his seat in stormier times, or under more inauspicious circumstances. The south—and with it of course South Carolina—was nearly exhausted by war. Already evidences of collapse were visible

208. Where was the war continued? In what battles in Virginia did South Carolina troops take part? In North Carolina? In the west?

everywhere—in Virginia, in the west, and at home. Only the most hopeful could see any way to a successful issue of the war on the part of the south; and yet none expected it to end so suddenly.



— 210. —

On the 21st of December, 1864, General Sherman, with a large army, took possession of Savannah, Georgia. His march was towards this State. The feeling here was that his army would show no mercy to South Carolina; and the event proved that the feeling was well founded.

Early in the new year—1865—Sherman crossed the Savannah and marched

209. When was Governor Magrath elected? What was the state of the country at that time?

upon Columbia. General Har-dee' was in command at Charleston with a small force; and at Columbia there were no troops.

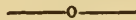


— 211. —

When Sherman reached the line of railroad connecting Charleston with the interior, it became impossible to hold the city; and accordingly Hardee withdrew his troops from all the forts in the harbour, destroyed the government shipping, and abandoned the city. This was on the 18th of February, 1865. He marched to join General Johnston's army, which was then in North Carolina.

210. When did General Sherman take Savannah? Which way was he marching? What did the people of this State expect? When did Sherman enter this State? Upon what two points did he march? Who commanded at Charleston? What troops were at Columbia?

Thus Fort Sumter, after one of the most gallant defences recorded in history, was abandoned, on account of the movements of the enemy's army in the interior of the State. Let us now glance back over that defence.



— 212. —

The siege of Fort Sumter, as already stated, began on the 10th of July, 1863, and ended the 18th of February, 1865—lasting nineteen months and eight days. Col. Rhett retained command of the fort until it was reduced almost to ruins, by the combined fire of the fleet and of the land batteries of the enemy. The walls facing

211. When was Charleston evacuated? Where did Hardee go? What caused the abandonment of Fort Sumter after so gallant a defence?

the sea and Morris Island were battered down, and every effective gun was dismounted. Many prominent officers urged the necessity of evacuating the fort, as its condition was such as to render it useless in operating against the enemy; and as, in their opinion, the attempt to hold it would end not only in failure, but in the sacrifice of the garrison. But it was important to prevent the enemy from obtaining a foothold so near the city, where their shells could be used against it with great effect. At one time the evacuation of the fort was determined on; but other councils prevailed.

212. When did the siege of Fort Sumter begin? End? How long did it last? How long did Col. Rhett remain in command? What did many prominent officers advise? What was decided on?

Artillery was no longer required for the defence, and Colonel Rhett and his command, who had held the fort so gallantly, were withdrawn and sent where their services were more needed.

The command was then intrusted to Major Stephen Elliott, of this State, already distinguished for energy and daring. The garrison consisted of a small body of infantry.

Soon after Elliott took command, a formidable attack was made on the fort, by a strong detachment from the fleet. They approached in boats under cover of night, and reached the fort before they were discovered. They mounted the ruined walls and were met by Elliott and his men with brickbats and such other fragmentary missiles as the ruins furnished.

213. Who was put in command of Sumter when Rhett was withdrawn? How did Elliott meet the attack made by night?

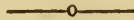
— 214. —

The attacking party were driven back with heavy loss, including many prisoners. No attempt was made after this to take the fort by assault, but the bombardment was kept up at irregular intervals and sometimes with great severity.

Elliott had assumed the command of the fort under circumstances of peculiar danger and difficulty—when the besieged were depressed and the besiegers elated by what seemed to be the certainty of its capture. He retained the command for nearly a year, during the most trying period of the siege, and the manner in which he conducted the defence attracted the admiration of the civilized world. The Confederate government showed its appreciation of his conduct by promotion, and transfer to a larger command in Virginia.

He was succeeded in command of the

fort by Captain John Mitchell, a son of the distinguished Irish exile and patriot of the same name.



— 215. —

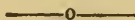
Mitchell was killed soon after, with a fragment of a shell thrown from the enemy's batteries on Morris Island. His successor was Captain Thomas A. Huguenin, of South Carolina, a gallant and efficient officer, who remained in command of the fort until it and the other fortifications of the harbour were evacuated, in consequence of Sherman's movements in the interior of the State. The defence of this post which, though not the most important, was the most memorable event of the war in South Carolina, and was marked not only by the

214. Were there any later assaults upon the fort? How long did Elliott command the fort? Who succeeded him?

courage and endurance of the officers and men, but by many acts of heroism and personal daring.

Much of the credit for the successful defence, is due to Major John Johnson, of South Carolina, an officer of the Corps of Engineers, whose duties called forth the display of high courage and capacity in repairing under a heavy fire, and with limited resources, the injuries constantly done to the works.

We return now to Sherman and his invading army.



— 216. —

Sherman, with the main portion of his

215. What became of Mitchell? Who succeeded to the command? How long did Huguenin command? By what were the defence marked? To whom is much of the credit of this defence due?

army, reached Columbia on Friday, the 17th of February, 1865. He arrived opposite the city, on the western bank of the Congaree, two days earlier. There were no troops to oppose him; but the bridges had been burnt, and he was thus delayed by the necessity of putting pontoons—military bridges—across the rivers. There appeared no necessity for his entering the city at all; but he determined to occupy it with three entire corps—about 45,000 men—of his army, on Friday morning, the 17th. During that night—beginning about dark—the greater part of the city was destroyed by fire.

Sherman moved on northward, leaving Columbia on Monday, the 20th of February; and passed into North Carolina, there to operate against General Johnston of the Confederate army.

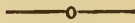
216 When did Sherman reach Columbia? How long had he been at the river? Why did he not enter at once? What time of day did he enter on Friday? What time was the city burned? Where did Sherman go?

— 217. —

The course of Sherman and his army—from Sister's Ferry, where they crossed the Savannah river into South Carolina, until they crossed the northern boundary line—all the way through the State, was marked by unexampled severity. Not only Columbia, but Purysburg, Barnwell, Orangeburg, Winnsborough, and several other towns, were partly burned down. Thousands of the finest country residences were consumed. The belt of country through which this army passed was left a waste—houses, fencing, bridges, and railroads, all destroyed. This kind of warfare had not been seen in South Carolina since 1761, when Colonel Grant carried desolation into the country of the Cherokees; unless it was when Tarleton,

217. What was the character of Sherman's warfare? What towns besides Columbia were partly burned? How

the Bloody Dragoon, flourished here in 1780.



— 218. —

This march of Sherman through the State was the last military movement in South Carolina. The Union forces held every point that they cared to occupy.

The War of Secession was now near its end.

The Confederate army of Lee in Virginia surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Courthouse, on the 9th of April, 1865.

On the 25th of the same month the Confederate army of Johnston, in North Carolina, surrendered to Sherman. This closed the war east of the Mississippi river.

did he treat the country through which he passed? When before had this State seen such war?

A month later—on the 26th of May—Kirby Smith surrendered the last Confederate army in the trans-Mississippi region. This closed the War of Secession.

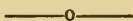


— 219. —

The war that closed in 1865—the war of secession—was waged by the south in behalf of the principle of States' rights. That is, the south believed that each State had a right to withdraw from the Union when it chose to do so, regarding the union as a kind of partnership among sovereign powers for mutual benefits. The north denied that right; and regarded the general government as higher than the State governments, and entitled to control

218. When did Lee surrender in Virginia? Johnston in North Carolina? Kirby Smith beyond the Mississippi?

them in all things. The south decided to test the question practically, by seceding and trying to defend itself; and South Carolina led the way, and took her chances with the south.



— 220. —

Towards carrying on this war, the State raised 45,000 soldiers for the Confederate army, and 20,000 reserves, to fight at home—in all 65,000 fighting men; while the voting population of the State was but about 40,000.

Among the South Carolinians who served with distinction in this war, were,

219. In behalf of what principle was the war of secession fought? What is meant by States' rights? What did the people at the north believe about States' rights? What State led the movement?

Maxcy Gregg, (killed), Wade Hampton, Anderson, Lee, Butler, Jenkins, (killed,) and Kershaw.

220. How many soldiers did this State raise for the Confederate army? How many reserves? What are reserves? How many voters were there in the State? Who were some of the many who distinguished themselves in the war?

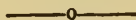
SINCE THE WAR



— 221. —

When the war was thus brought to a close, by the success of the United States forces over those of the Confederate States, the President of the United States—then Andrew Johnson—assumed the right of appointing a provisional governor for South Carolina. He appointed Benjamin F. Perry to be provisional governor, who served in that capacity with much ability and favour, until a successor was elected by the white population of the State. This election was ordered by the President through Governor Perry, and

held on the 18th of October, 1865. It resulted in the election of James L. Orr, who had previously held important positions, among which was the speakership of the House of Representatives in the United States Congress.



— 222. —

A few weeks after the inauguration of Governor Orr, the South Carolina College—established in 1801—was changed in form to another kind of institution, and called the University of South Carolina. This was in December, 1865.

In September, 1866, the legislature

221. Whom did President Johnson appoint Provisional Governor? How long did he serve? Who was elected to succeed him? What position had Governor Orr previously held?

passed an act establishing a State penitentiary. It was located at Columbia; and is now in successful operation, but the buildings are not yet [1869] completed.



— 223. —

Governor Orr continued in office, through a term of great trial and difficulty, until his successor was inaugurated, on the 9th of July, 1868. No governor of the State ever had a more difficult and embarrassing task to perform. There were, in fact, two governments in South Carolina during this period—one, the civil government, of which Governor Orr was the executive; and another, the mil-

222. When was the South Carolina College established? When was it changed to a university? When was the State penitentiary established? Where was it located?

itary, instituted and regulated by the President and Congress of the United States. The executive officer of the military rule was at first General Sickles, and afterwards General Canby. There were at the same time both civil and military courts; and the administration of justice was thus rendered embarrassed, uncertain, and unequal. All these things conspired to make Governor Orr's term a trying one.



— 224. —

Notwithstanding all these draw-backs, Governor Orr's administration was as suc-

223. How long did Governor Orr serve? What other government was there at the same time? What made this term a hard one to manage? What sorts of courts were there? What effect had the war had on the people?

cessful, perhaps, as was possible under the circumstances.

Under what are known as the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, General Canby, who represented the General Government in this State at that time, ordered a convention to be held on the 14th of January, 1868. This body is known as the Constitutional Convention, and met in Charleston. At the election of members to this convention, very few—not one in a hundred—of the white people voted at all. The reason they did not vote was, because they did not believe that the Reconstruction Acts of Congress were lawful; and, although they were opposed to a convention, they did not vote, because these acts of Congress were so arranged as to put the whole power in the hands of the negroes, who had formerly been slaves,

224. What was the success of Governor Orr's administration? When was the Constitutional Convention to

and who were more numerous than the whites.



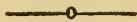
— 225. —

This Constitutional Convention, thus elected by the negroes, consisted of more than half negroes, many of them from the north. It remained in session from the 14th of January, 1868, exactly two months; and produced a constitution which was first approved by Congress, and then submitted to the people of the State for ratification. In this vote, all the negroes voted for the new constitution, and most of the whites voted against it; although there were a good many whites who did not wish to vote, and a

meet? Where? Who ordered it? Did the white people vote? Why not?

great many who were not allowed by the Acts of Congress to vote. The vote was 70,758 for the new constitution, and 27,288 against it. So the new constitution was adopted; and is now [1869] the one in force here.

This new constitution changed the name of districts to counties; and divided Pickens into two—Pickens and O-co'-nee. There are now (1886) thirty-four counties in the State.



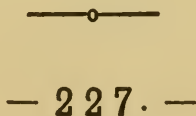
— 226. —

Under the new constitution, a governor

225. Of whom did the Constitutional Convention consist? How long did it sit? What was then done with the new constitution? Who voted for it? Who against it? How many for it? How many against it? What changes in the districts did this new constitution make? How many counties are there now?

and a full set of State officers were elected. In these elections, the negroes had one set of candidates, some of whom were white men (mostly northerners), and the whites another. Of course the former were all elected, the negroes being more numerous in the State than the white people.

General Robert K. Scott, of Ohio, (a white man, although elected by the negroes), was chosen governor. He was inaugurated on the 9th of July, 1868. The term of this office is, as heretofore, two years.



At the same time with the State officers

226. What officers were elected under the new constitution? Who became governor? Where was he from? When was he inaugurated? How long is his term of office?

there was elected a legislature or general assembly. The members of this body were more than half (81 to 69) coloured men—negroes, mulattoes, and quadroons—many of whom were imperfectly educated, and some could not even write their names. Many of these coloured members, as well as of the whites, were from the north.

The general assembly held its first session—a special session—from the 6th of July till the 26th of September, 1868.

The first regular session of the general assembly was held from the 24th of November, 1868, till the 24th of March, 1869—just four months. This session, as had been part of the special session, was held in the buildings of the University of South Carolina; the senate occupying the library, and the house the chapel.

227. When was the legislature elected? How was that body composed—how many negroes and how many whites? When was the special session held? When the first regular session? Where?

— 2 2 8 . —

This new government ratified the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, giving citizenship to the freedmen. The military government under General Canby, and the civil government under Governor Orr, were both ended by the new one under Governor Scott. The State was thus declared to be reconstructed or restored to the Union; and its Senators and Representatives in Congress were allowed to take their seats. They all belonged to the Republican party. The better class—the educated and well-informed—of our people were thus ruled and represented in Congress by the lower classes, who were ignorant and degraded. The negroes were uneducated and their white leaders were for the most part adventurers without characters.

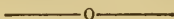
228. Tell how the State became reconstructed. What was the character of her Representatives?

— 229 . —

The Mongrel Legislature passed Acts to “suppress insurrection and rebellion,” when nothing of the kind existed. Under these Acts the Governor organized the freedmen into militia companies all over the State; and the Republican Congress furnished 10,000 guns with ammunition for them. The whites were not allowed to form military companies. These freedmen companies cost the State about \$400,000. A land commission was created for the pretended purpose of furnishing land to the poor, but really to please the freedmen, in order to get their votes; and by October 1870, they had spent \$750,000; but very few persons got any land. The money was mostly stolen by the State Officers.

These and similar acts created a great deal of bitter feeling among the whites. Deeds of violence by both whites and freedmen were frequent; and the State government did nothing to restore peace and quiet,

except to call on the President of the United States for soldiers, whom he seemed always willing to send.



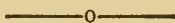
— 230 . —

In 1870, Governor Scott was reëlected by a majority of 33,500. Those that voted for him—Republicans, including the freedmen—were called Radicals, while the Democrats or whites were known as Conservatives. The Legislature then elected was made up almost entirely of Radicals.

At this time—when the freedmen were organized in companies and armed; when they and bad men of both races were thus

229. What steps were taken by the State Government to arm the Militia? Give the cost of the scheme to the State. Tell about the Land Commission and its cost. Effects of these acts on the people of the State. What part did the President take in State affairs?

encouraged to be insolent and violent; when the State government seemed ready to protect all such persons, and only such, as would vote to keep the Radicals in power—at this time there arose secret societies among the Conservatives, for mutual protection against the lawlessness of the party in power. These societies were called Ku-Klux Klans; and though at first for self-protection from wrong, some abuses arose; and they were charged by the Radicals with gross outrages upon the freedmen.



— 231 . —

Governor Scott sent to Washington for help. President Grant, under authority of Congress, put the nine counties of York,

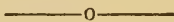
230. Give the result of the elections in 1870? Tell what you can about the cause and history of the Ku-Klux Klans.

Spartanburg, Union, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Chesterfield, under martial law; that is, he declared that persons might be arrested without a writ and without being told the charges against them or who made the charges. The Governor offered a reward of \$200 for every person arrested with proofs to convict. Major Merrill was sent with United States soldiers into the State, and they arrested more than 600 citizens in a few months, many of them on vague charges. Ignorant and malicious witnesses could be readily found to prove anything, so that many innocent men were convicted by subornation. Numbers were sent by the United States Courts to the penitentiary at Albany, New York. The usual charge was, that the prisoner was a member of the Ku-Klux Klan and had committed assaults upon some freedman.

231. What steps were taken by the State and Federal Governments against the Ku-Klux? How were the trials conducted? Result?

— 232 . —

The freedman militia were allowed to disband, having cost immense sums of money and done nothing but incite strife. Radical misrule and extravagance went on until the taxes were too heavy for the people to bear, when a Taxpayers' Convention was called. It met in May, 1871, W. D. Porter presiding. The State debt was said to be about \$7,600,000. The next winter, the Radical Legislature appointed a committee to investigate the charges of fraud, and this committee reported the State debt as being not less than \$29,000,000, of which \$6,000,000 had been issued contrary to law.



— 233 . —

According to the United States census of 1870, the population of this State was 705,-

232. What became of the Militia? Tell about the Taxpayers' Convention, and the amount of the Public Debt.

606—289,667 whites; 415,814 freedmen; 124 Indians; and 1 Chinese. The State census of 1875 showed the population to be 923,447—350,721 whites; and 572,726 freedmen. The property in the State, which in 1860 was valued at \$550,000,000, had fallen in 1870 to \$150,000,000. Of this loss about \$200,000,000 was the value of the slaves set free.

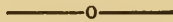


— 2 3 4 . —

In 1871, Aiken county was formed of parts of Edgefield, Lexington, Orangeburg, and Barnwell counties; the county seat being Aiken. About this time the mining of phosphates from the river-beds near Charleston—discovered in 1867—began to be im-

233. Give the population of the State in 1870 and in 1875. Show how much, and why the value of property had diminished since 1860.

portant. These phosphates are the remains of animals, principally fish, of gigantic size, that lived ages ago. The supply seems inexhaustible. The miners pay the State a royalty on what they dig up out of the streams, and sell the rocks to mills, by which they are made into fertilizers. Miners of land deposits pay no royalty.



— 235. —

In 1872, the Radicals elected Franklin J. Moses, Jr., to be Governor. He was elected by a majority of 33,000, and enjoys the distinction of being the worst Governor ever elected in South Carolina. Bribery became common. The taxes were about twenty times as heavy as they had been before the

234. What new county was formed? When and where? Where were phosphates found? What are they, and for what used?

war, and yet in April, 1873, the treasury was empty and the State's credit ruined. An attempt was made to levy two taxes in one year, but the people would not stand that.

In 1873 the State University was opened to both races.

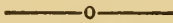
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— 236 . —

Again the taxpayers called a Convention to protest against Radical extravagance and extortion. It met the 17th of February, 1874, and sat four days. It appointed one committee to appeal to Congress for redress; another to examine the affairs of the State; another to publish an address to the people of the State; and another to organize Tax-unions in every county for self-protection against extortion and fraud. The commit-

235. Describe the state of affairs under the administration of Moses. What change was made in the University?

tee to appeal to Congress was received coldly by President Grant and the Republican Congress, both being in sympathy with the Radicals ; but public attention to the wrongs imposed upon the State was aroused all over the United States, and a check was given to Radical misrule in South Carolina.

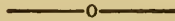


— 237. —

In 1874, Daniel H. Chamberlain was elected by the Radicals to succeed Moses. His majority was 11,000. The Conservatives elected more legislators than they had done before, but the Radicals still had a large majority. They elected Ex-Governor Moses and William J. Whipper, a negro, both notoriously bad men, to be Circuit

236. Tell about the second Tax-payers' Convention. What committees were appointed? How was the visiting committee received?

Judges. These elections were so monstrous that the Governor refused to issue commissions to them; and he thus gained some favor with the Conservatives, but afterwards lost it all.



— 238 . —

In 1876 a riot occurred at Hamburg, growing out of the insubordination of some freedman militia, in which one white man and several freedmen were killed. The Governor wrote a public letter blaming the whites for the riot, while the facts showed the freedmen to be in the wrong.

This and similar acts, unjust and unfriendly to the Conservatives, made Governor Cham

237. Who was next Governor? Did the Conservatives make gains? Who were elected Judges? Did they take their seats? What did the Governor do?

berlain almost as unpopular with them as Moses had been. He was nominated by the Radicals for Governor the next term, and the Conservatives nominated against him Wade Hampton, who had always been a prominent citizen, and had won great renown in the War of Secession. Our people had suffered so much from the misrule of the Radicals, that the Conservatives were determined to put the government into the hands of honest and competent men. The Radicals were equally bent on holding on to power, and they were encouraged by the President and Congress of the United States. Party feeling ran so high that riots occurred at several places; notably at Cainhoy, at Ellenton, and in Charleston. Governor Chamberlain called on the United States for soldiers to help him keep the peace, stating that the State authori-

238. Tell about the Hamburg Riot, and the Governor's letter. Effect on the Conservatives. Who was Wade Hampton? Describe the campaign. Where did riots occur? Why

ties were unable to keep order. This statement was denied by all the Judges in the State except one; but President Grant preferred to believe Chamberlain, and immediately sent hundreds of troops into the State to help the Radicals. The election was held on the 7th of November, 1876. The returns showed Hampton to have 1,135 majority; but the Radicals, who had the election machinery in their hands, threw out the votes of Edgefield and of Laurens counties for alleged frauds, and thus claimed the majority. They put the soldiers into the State-house to keep the Conservative Legislators of Edgefield and Laurens from taking their seats. Then the Conservatives all together withdrew to Carolina Hall and organized a House of Representatives, of which W. H. Wallace was elected Speaker.

were troops sent for? Was the Governor's statement approved by the Judges? What did President Grant do? Result of elections. Disputes.

Things remained in this unsettled way until the 5th of March, 1877, when President Grant went out of office and Mr. Hayes was declared President of the United States. President Hayes ordered the soldiers to be withdrawn from the State-house, and then Chamberlain with his followers also withdrew, and most of them left the State.

The Conservatives—or Democrats, as they had been and were afterwards called—took possession on the 16th of April, 1877. In the election of Governor Hampton, many of the better-informed freedmen voted for him, because they were beginning to see that the Radicals were governing badly.

239. When and how was the contest settled? When did the Democrats come into power? Did any Freedmen vote for Hampton?

— 240 . —

Governor Hampton's term of office—1876 to 1878—was one of unexampled activity and prosperity. From the chaos of Radical misrule, the State passed into law and order. Business revived. Credit was restored. Justice resumed sway in the courts. The two races became more friendly to each other.

The State debt was found to be about \$6,000,000. Part had been repudiated for fraud, and part compromised at half its value by the Republicans.

Heavy taxes under Scott, Moses, and Chamberlain, had so exhausted private means that almost everybody was poor. But, now that honest government was restored, everybody went to work cheerfully and hopefully.

240. Tell about Hampton's Administration. Its effects on law, on business, good feeling. What was the State debt? Were the people rich?

— 241. —

Governor Hampton's administration was so successful that he and all the State officers with him were reelected in 1878 without opposition.

In 1878, Hampton county was formed from the upper portion of Beaufort, and its county seat was fixed at Hampton.

In 1879, Governor Hampton was elected to the United States Senate, and he gave up the office of Governor to become a Senator. Lieutenant-Governor William D. Simpson, who had been elected to that office in 1876 and 1878, became Governor.

In 1880, Governor Simpson was elected Chief Justice, and thereupon the duties of Governor devolved upon Hon. Thomas B. Jeter, the President of the State Senate.

241. Result of the election of 1878. What new county was formed? What happened in 1879? In 1880?

— 242 . —

In 1880, there was great political excitement in the State again, on account of the election of a President of the United States. Johnson Hagood, a Democrat, was elected Governor. The Republicans alleged fraud. As the United States and the State elections were held together, the Federal Supervisors of elections and Deputy Marshals, who were Republicans, claimed the right to oversee and direct the elections. The State authorities denied this claim. The Federal Deputy Marshals arrested a large number of the Democratic election managers; and this seemed to be done to influence voters. Some of the arrested persons—who were charged with mismanagement of the elections—were tried in the United States Courts, but none were found guilty.

242. Describe the candidates and campaign of 1880. How were Elections managed? What was the cause of the

The United States census of 1880 showed a population of 995,577 in South Carolina—391,105 whites; 604,332 freedmen; 131 Indians; and 9 Chinese. There were 93,000 farms in the State, which produced yearly about \$42,000,000. About 2,000,000 tons of phosphate rock had been mined since 1867.

During Governor Hagood's term, much attention was given to agriculture, fence laws, the credit system, education, and practical matters generally.

In 1881, a law was passed requiring owners of stock to fence in the animals. Before that, the crops had to be fenced in.

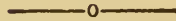
In 1882, graded schools were established in several towns. Winnsboro had led the way in 1878, followed by Chester.

trials? Their result? Give details of Census as to population—as to industries. What questions were discussed? What laws passed.

— 2 4 3 . —

The South Carolina College, which it will be remembered was founded in 1801, and changed to the University of South Carolina in 1866, was opened to youths of both colors in 1873, and this in effect closed it to the whites. It went from bad to worse until the government came again into the hands of the Democrats, and they closed the institution in 1877. In 1878, the University was re-organized into two branches, the South Carolina College in Columbia for whites, and Claflin University for freedmen. Claflin University had previously been founded by private enterprise for the freedmen, and now came under the joint control of the State and the private trustees. The South Carolina College was not yet re-opened. In 1880 a College of Agriculture and Mechanics was established in Columbia. Two years later, additional professors were elected, and the name of South Carolina College was re-adopted. At the same time the State Mili-

tary Academy or "Citadel," in Charleston, was re-opened and made a part of the University.



— 244 . —

In 1882, Hugh S. Thompson was elected Governor by the Democrats. He had been State Superintendent of Education for three terms. The general prosperity that had begun with the election of Hampton in 1876 continued, and while all material interests were steadily advanced, special attention was paid to education.

In 1882, Charleston county was divided, the city of Charleston, the islands, and a narrow strip of the mainland retaining the

243. Tell about the South Carolina College and the University. Its different reorganizations and its three branches.

old name, and the rest being called Berkeley county, with the court house at Mount Pleasant, making 34 counties in the State.

In 1883, there were 26 cotton factories in operation or building in the State.

—o—

— 245 . —

In 1884, Governor Thompson and the other State officers with him, were reelected without opposition, as Governor Hampton had been in 1878.

In 1885, there were about 1600 miles of railroad in the State, and some new lines were building.

In July, 1886, Governor Thompson resigned the office, and accepted an appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury

244. Tell about the next Governor. Prosperity and education. The new county. Cotton factories.

under President Cleveland, and Lieutenant-Governor Sheppard became Governor.

The property in the State was assessed this year at about \$160,000,000.

On the 31st of August and several days following, the State was visited by the severest earthquake ever known on the Atlantic slope. In Charleston the greatest damage was done. Nearly fifty persons were killed, and property destroyed, to the amount of about \$6,000,000.

The same year John Peter Richardson was elected Governor. His father in 1840, and an uncle of his in 1802, held the same office.

245. Give the events of 1884 and 1885. What happened in 1886? Tell about the great earthquake. Who was chosen Governor in 1886?

— 246. —

By this time the Republican Party had ceased to try to gain control of the State, and the President of the United States was a Democrat; so that the fear of Republicanism was no longer strong enough to make the Democrats willing to sink all differences. They began to discuss matters of State policy and to form parties among themselves. They differed about taking a State census in order to re-apportion the members of the House of Representatives among the different Counties at the end of every ten years, as required by the Constitution. The Legislature refused to appropriate the large sum needed for the purpose, and none was taken in 1885. Public opinion was divided as to taking one in a subsequent year; but it was finally determined to make the re-apportionment according to the United States Census to be taken in 1890.

246. Why did the Democrats cease to fear Republicanism? On what points did they differ? What is a royalty? What

The expense of trying criminals was very great, and there was a difference of opinion as to how it could be lessened. The cost of maintaining county government was another cause of trouble. Some also claimed that the farmers did not have a full share of power in the government, that the State was governed by a few persons who managed to get all the offices for themselves and their friends, and that the offices were too many and the salaries too large. All these charges were as earnestly denied by others. It was demanded that there should be a separate Agricultural College instead of an Agricultural Course in the South Carolina College; that the Board of Agriculture should be reorganized, and that instead of allowing a few companies to enjoy the right of digging phosphate rock in the rivers the State should permit every citizen to dig that would pay the tax or royalty required. In 1886 there was a meeting of farmers, called the Farmers'

Movement, to press these demands, and other meetings were held the following year.

On the other hand, it was claimed by many that the existing plan of the College, the Board of Agriculture and the phosphate mining was the best and cheapest, and they opposed the demands.

—o—

— 247. —

During 1887 discussion continued, especially about a separate Agricultural College. That winter the Legislature passed an act enlarging the South Carolina College in Columbia into a University with several colleges, among them an Agricultural and Mechanical College. It believed that the best and cheapest way of giving education was by putting all the colleges together. The University prospered, but the advocates of a separate college were not satisfied.

The Board of Agriculture was re-organ-

ized, but leaders of the Farmers' Movement were not placed on it.

In 1886 Superintendent D. B. Johnson, with the co-operation of the city School Board of Columbia, organized the Winthrop Training School for the purpose of training teachers for the city schools and the public schools of the State. So successful was this institution that in 1887 he and others induced the Legislature to recognize it, and to give a beneficiary scholarship in it to one young woman from each county. In 1891 this college was merged with the Industrial College for women, and Rock Hill was selected as its location. The College is named in honor of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, President of the Peabody Board, which has given substantial aid to Normal training in South Carolina.

In addition to this provision for the training of female teachers, the Legislature provided a Normal Department for males in the State University.

247. What was done about the College? What provision was made for training female teachers?

— 248. —

In 1888 Governor Richardson and the State officers were re-nominated, although their opponents had gained strength. There was no opposition at the general election, and a light vote was cast.

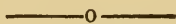
Florence County was formed by the Legislature this year.

In April, 1888, Mr. Thomas G. Clemson, a son-in-law of John C. Calhoun, died leaving nearly a hundred thousand dollars and Mr. Calhoun's residence at Fort Hill, in Oconee County, to the State for an Agricultural College. This renewed the struggle, and in the end the Legislature reduced the University in Columbia to a College, as before, and established an Agricultural and Mechanical College at Fort Hill, calling it Clemson College. Handsome buildings were erected, and the College opened successfully on the 6th of July, 1893.

248. Who were elected in 1888? What new County was formed? Tell about Mr. Clemson's will? Where is Clemson College?

— 249 . —

For several years an organization of farmers, called the Farmers' Alliance, had been in existence. It began in Texas and spread into other States. In 1888 it entered South Carolina, and by the end of the year a State Alliance and numerous sub-Alliances had been formed. The order spread rapidly over the United States, and tended still further to unite the farmers. Its Constitution declared it to be non-partisan, and it made demands of both political parties. It influenced elections in many parts of the Union, its effect being especially marked in South Carolina. It differed from the Farmers' Movement, but most of the members of the one were members of the other.



— 250 . —

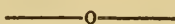
In 1890 the campaign for the Democratic nominations began early. A convention of

249. What was the Farmers' Alliance? What influence did it exert? Was it the Farmers' Movement?

the Farmers' Movement met in March and suggested B. R. Tillman for Governor, subject to the decision of the Democratic Party. There was no organized opposition, but John Bratton and J. H. Earle were also candidates for Governor. Speeches were made all over the State. A Democratic Convention was called to decide whether the nominations should be made by a direct vote of the people (called a primary) or as before by a Convention. The Convention met in August and decided that another Convention should be held in September to nominate. It also adopted another party Constitution. Some of the members protested against this, and when the September Convention nominated B. R. Tillman and a full State ticket, a convention of people who refused to be bound by its act met and chose an opposition ticket headed by A. C. Haskell. At the regular election in November, B. R. Till-

250. Tell about the campaign of 1890. How many Conventions were held that year? What did each do? Who was elected Governor? With whom did the Legislature sympathize?

man and those that were nominated with him were elected by a large majority. The Legislature chosen at the same time was in sympathy with the Farmers' Movement, and passed a number of acts demanded by it.



— 251. —

In the spring of 1892 the opponents of Governor Tillman met in convention and put forth a ticket headed by Ex-Governor Sheppard for the Democratic nomination. Governor Tillman and the State officers were candidates for re-nomination. It was agreed that both parties would be bound not to oppose the nominees of the Democratic Convention. After a heated canvass all over the State, Governor Tillman's supporters secured a majority in the Convention, and he and

251. Tell about the Campaign of 1892. Who were the candidates for nomination? Was there a contest at the regular election? What is a Prohibitionist? On what question did

his ticket were re-nominated, and were elected without opposition.

Another point of difference has long been whether the State should prohibit the sale of liquor. Those that held this view were called Prohibitionists. At the primary for delegates to the State Convention voters were allowed to vote on this question. There was a light vote, but the Prohibitionists secured a majority. Accordingly a Prohibition bill was introduced into the Legislature. At the last moment a substitute was passed, not entirely forbidding the sale of liquor, but giving power to the State to provide a Dispensary in Columbia, from which liquors were shipped to dispensaries in each county where the people desire them, to be sold by public officers under very strict rules. All profits from the sales are to be divided among the State, county and city or town treasuries. This act went into effect on the 1st of July, 1893.

the Democrats vote at the Primary? What sort of bill did the Legislature pass? What is a Dispensary?

In 1890 a United States Census showed that there were in South Carolina 462,008 whites and 689,141 freedmen, a total of 1,151,149, not counting a few Indians and Chinese.

In the decade ending 1892, improvements in educational facilities have been marked. Graded schools have spread over the State. Several colleges for women have been opened by private enterprise, and the State has located a Normal and Industrial College for women at Rock Hill.

Factories have so increased that one-third of the cotton crop of South Carolina is now spun or woven in the State. Phosphate mills produce large quantities of fertilizers. Cotton seed has become a most valuable crop. It furnishes oil, meal and hulls for food and for other uses.

While little money can be made from raising the staple crops on a small scale, the soil and climate of the State allow the greatest diversity of production, so that a living

can be made at home. As industry is more diversified, the State will become more and more prosperous.

Between the first of November, 1886, and the 30th of June, 1892, about 785 miles of railroads were constructed, making a total for the whole State of 2,539 miles. Not many parts of the State are now without fairly good railroad facilities.

The longest new lines are the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago (or "Three C's"), extending from Camden to Blacksburg, and the North Carolina line; the Georgia, Carolina and Northern passing through the State from Lancaster County to Abbeville County; the Charleston, Sumter and Northern from Pregnall's to the North Carolina line, and the South Bound from Columbia to Savannah.

252. Give the population of South Carolina in 1890. What improvements have been made in education? Tell about the progress of the State. By how many routes can one go by rail from Savannah to Columbia? Columbia to Greenville? Your home to Charleston, etc.? Study table of railroads.

Population of South Carolina at Decennial Periods.

	<i>White.</i>	<i>Free Colored.</i>	<i>Slaves.</i>	<i>Aggregate.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>
1790.	140,178	1,801	107,094	249,073	7
1800.	196,255	3,185	146,151	345,591	6
1810.	214,196	4,554	196,365	415,115	6
1820.	237,440	6,826	258,475	502,741	8
1830.	257,863	7,921	315,401	581,185	9
1840.	259,084	8,276	327,038	594,398	11
1850.	274,563	8,960	384,984	668,507	14
1860.	291,300	9,914	402,406	703,708	18
1870.	289,667	415,814	. . .	705,606	22
1880.	391,105	604,472*	. . .	995,577	21
1890.	455,865	689,141	. . .	1,151,149	

* Including 131 Indians and 9 Chinese.

Population of the State by Counties in 1890.

<i>County.</i>	<i>White.</i>	<i>Col'd.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>White.</i>	<i>Col'd</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Abbeville ..	15,050	31,712	46,854	Horry	13,693	5,550	19,256
Aiken.....	13,618	18,061	31,822	Kershaw ...	8,493	13,811	22,361
Anderson...	25,093	18,428	43,696	Lancaster ..	10,394	10,350	20,761
Barnwell ...	14,119	30,419	44,613	Laurens	13,110	18,441	31,610
Beaufort ...	2,482	31,424	34,119	Lexington..	13,741	8,412	22,181
Berkeley	7,503	47,741	55,428	Marion	14,486	15,457	29,976
Charleston..	21,607	35,139	59,903	Marlboro ...	9,055	14,438	23,500
Chester	8,377	18,178	26,660	Newberry...	8,896	17,468	26,434
Chesterfield	10,959	7,480	18,468	Oconee	13,524	5,009	18,687
Clarendon ..	6,963	16,246	23,233	Orangeburg	15,547	33,739	49,393
Colleton	13,953	26,261	40,293	Pickens.	12,246	4,136	16,389
Darlington..	11,710	17,385	29,134	Richland. ...	11,586	24,888	36,821
Edgefield. ..	17,301	31,919	49,259	Spartanburg	36,723	18,528	55,385
Fairfield....	7,029	21,460	28,599	Sumter	11,733	31,792	43,605
Florence. ...	10,392	14,556	25,027	Union	10,927	14,390	25,363
Georgetown	3,980	16,804	20,857	Williamsb'g	9,316	18,422	27,777
Greenville..	27,306	16,794	44,310	York.....	18,158	20,586	38,831
Hampton. ...	6,795	13,717	20,544				
				Total	455,865	689,141	1,151,149

LIST OF RAILROADS IN OPERATION NOV. 1, 1886, WITH TERMINAL POINTS (WHEN NOT INDICATED BY NAME), AND LENGTH IN MILES.

Asheville and Spartanburg R. R., 70 miles (23.5 in S. C.). Ashley River R. R., (N. E. R. R. and Ch. & S. R. R.) 4 miles. Atlanta & Charlotte Airline Ry. 269 miles (125 in S. C.). Augusta & Knoxville R. R. (Augusta and Greenwood), 68 miles (51 in S. C.). Barnwell Ry. (Blackville and Barnwell), 9 miles. Central R. R. of S. C. (Sumter and Lane's), 40 miles. Charleston & Savannah Ry., 105.75 miles (93.75 in S. C.). Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta R. R., 191 miles (178.5 in S. C.). Cheraw & Chester R. R. (Narrow Gauge, Chester and Lancaster), 28.6 miles. Cheraw & Darlington R. R., 40 miles. Cheraw & Salisbury R. R., 25 miles (11 in S. C.; Cheraw and Wadesboro, N. C.). Chester & Lenoir (Narrow Gauge), 109.3 miles (37 in S. C.). Columbia & Greenville, Ky., 196.2 miles (Columbia, Greenville, Abbeville and Walhalla). Eutawville R. R., 34 miles (Pregnall and Ellore). Georgetown & Lane's R. R., 36 miles. Greenville & Laurens R. R., 36.3 miles. Greenwood, Laurens & Spartanburg R. R., 66 miles. Laurens Ry., 29.9 miles (Helena and Laurens). North-eastern R. R. 102 miles (Charleston and Florence). Port Royal & Augusta Ry., 112 miles (108.3 in S. C.). Savannah Valley R. R., 57 miles (McCormick and Anderson). South Carolina Ry., 246 miles (245 in S. C.; Charleston, Columbia, Camden, Augusta). S. C. Pacific Ry., 10.5 miles (Bennettsville and N. C. Line). Spartanburg, Union & Columbia R. R., 68 miles (Alston and Spartanburg). Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. 192 miles (124 in S. C.; Wilmington, N. C., and Columbia). Total, 1754.5 miles in S. C. Between the first of Nov. 1886, and June 30th, 1892, about 785 miles of railroad were constructed, making a total for the State of 2,539 miles. (See section 252.)

INDEX.

	Page
Acts, Reconstruction.....	278
After the Revolution.....	213
Agricultural Society, State.....	233
Aiken county formed.....	289
Alamance Creek, Battle of.....	116
Ambuscade at Occoree Creek.....	140
Ambuscade at Noewee defile.....	141
Amendment, Fourteenth.....	283
America discovered.....	17
" settled.....	17
Anti-Regulators.....	107
Arnold of Carolina.....	156
Ashe's defeat at Briar Creek.....	146
Attack on Charles Town.....	129
Attakullakulla.....	96
Attakullakulla's speech.....	103
Bancroft quoted.....	111
Battle of the Waxhaws.....	157
" Williams's plantation.....	159
" Rocky Mount.....	160
" Hanging Rock.....	160
" Musgrove's Mills.....	162
" Cedar Springs.....	162
" Camden.....	165
" Fishing Creek.....	167
" King's Mountain.....	168
" Catawaba Falls.....	174
" Cherokee Ford.....	175
" Blackstocks.....	176
" the Cowpens.....	180
" Hobkirk's Hill.....	186
" Eutaw Springs.....	193
Battles in 1861 and 1862.....	250
" in 1863 and 1864.....	258
" in Mexico.....	236
Berkeley county formed.....	303
Blackstocks, Battle of.....	176
Blockade of Southern ports.....	252
Bloody Bill Cunningham.....	196
Bloody Scout.....	196
Boundary-line between the Carolinas established.....	221
Boyd, the tory.....	144
Campaign of 1876.....	293
Calhoun's death.....	237
Camden, Battle of.....	165
" Capture of, by Washington.....	178
Carolina, French names of.....	17
" English " 	17
" Spanish " 	17
" Indian " 	20
" settled first.....	20
" " permanently.....	25
" Division of, into counties.....	32
" Invasion by the French.....	52
Catawba Falls, Battle of.....	174
Cato, the Negro leader.....	86
Cedar Springs, Battle of.....	162
Charleston, Name given to.....	213
" Yellow fever in.....	218
" Fire opened upon.....	257
" Siege of.....	262
" Evacuated in 1865.....	261
Census of 1870—1875.....	288
" 1830.....	300
Chamberlain, D. H.....	292
Charles Town, Old, begun.....	26
" settled.....	32
" riots.....	49
" Clinton's attack on.....	129
" taken.....	152
" evacuated.....	209
" becomes Charleston.....	213
Charter of Carolina.....	24
Cherokee treaty with Great Britain.....	82
" war of 1757.....	93
" war of 1760.....	97
" country, Destruction of.....	10

- Cherokee war, Men distinguish**
 ed in.....104
 " now—1869.....142
 " Ford, Battle of.....175
Chiefs, Indian..... 13
Citadel..... 302
Clafin University..... 301
Cloud's Creek, Butchery at..... 197
Coldest winter..... 90
College of S. C..... 301
 " of Agriculture and Me-
 chanics.....301
College, the S. C., established.. 220
 " Medical, of S. C., estab-
 lished.....225
 " The S. C. changed to a
 University.....275
Columbia made the capital.... 214
 " reached by Sherman. 268
 " destroyed by Federal
 troops.....268
Confederate States..... 249
Confiscation..... 201
Congresses, Colonial..... 110
Congress, Second Colonial.... 110
 " First Continental—
 1774.....117
 " Second Continental
 —1775.....121
Constitutional Convention...278
Constitution of the U. S. ratified 216
 " vote on, in 1868.. 280
Convention, Constitutional...278
 " Nullification. 230
 " Secession.....239-243
Cornwallis..... 153
Cotton factories..... 303
Counter Proclamation of Hayne 229
Courts in Charles Town..... 105
 " four in the up-country 107
Cowpens, Battle of..... 180
Cunningham the Bloody Scout 196

Declaration of Independence.. 136
De Kalb..... 164
Denmark Vesey..... 224
Deserters from the British.... 211
Discoverers of America..... 18
Divisions of the State into dis-
 tricts, counties, and parishes. 219
Division of Pickens county.... 280
Dorchester, Hampton's dash
 upon.....199

Early Times..... 5
Earthquake..... 304

Edge Hill, Butchery at..... 197
Emancipation Proclamation .. 254
Eutaw Springs, Battle of..... 193

Farming, Attention directed to 233
Federal Troops collected.. 287, 295
Federal Party..... 227
Fence law..... 300
Fire in Charles Town..... 83
Fishing Creek, Battle of..... 167
Florida, Invasion of..... 47, 88
Fort Sullivan, Battle of..... 129
 " Moultrie.....135
 " Motte taken.....186
 " Granby taken.....186
 " Sumter taken.....246
Fort Sumter invested..... 247
 " First siege of....248
 " First surrender of 248
 " Federal attack on 255
Free-school system adopted...221
French invasion of Carolina... 52

Gainey's movement..... 207
Game Cock, The..... 172
General Committee in Charles
 Town.....119
Ghent, Treaty of..... 223
Gornell..... 205
Governor, Provisional, in 1865. 274
Graded Schools..... 300
Grant, U. S..... 296
Grant's war in 1761..... 99
Greene quoted..... 204

Hagood, Johnson..... 299, 300
Hampton, Wade. 294, 296, 297, 298
Hanging Rock, Battle of..... 160
Hayne and Webster..... 228
Hayes, R. B..... 296
Hayne's death..... 234
Historians of S. C..... 3
Hobkirk's Hill, Battle of..... 136
Hostages massacred..... 195
Huguenots..... 42
Hurricane at Charles Town '92 46
 " at Charleston.....220

Immigrants to Carolina..... 91
Independence, Declaration of.. 136
Indian nations, Three..... 8
 " tribes, Thirty-seven... 9
 " chiefs.....13
 " war, first—Kussoes... 23
 " traders.....58
Indians in early times..... 5

- Revolutionary War.....137
 Rice first grown in Carolina... 45
 Richardson, J. P.....304
 Riots in Charles Town.....49, 56
 Riots, Cainhoy, Charleston, El-
 lenton.....294
 Riot, Hamburg.....293
 Rivers with Indian names. ... 10
 Rocky Mount, Battle of.....160
 Royal Government..... 76
 St. Augustine, Siege of..... 86
 Savages..... 9
 Savannah, Siege of.....150
 Scott, R. K.....235
 Scovillites.....107
 Secession Convention.....239
 " Causes of.....239
 " Leaders in.....240
 " The War of.....242
 " Ordinance of.....244
 " of other States.....244
 " End of the War of...270
 Separate State Government...123
 Sherman enters S. C.....260
 " towns in S.C. destroyed by 269
 Sheppard, J. C.....304
 Siege of Savannah.....150
 " Ninety-Six.....139
 Simpson, W. D.....293
 Since the War.....274
 Slavery, Indians sold into..... 19
 " introduced into the State. 30
 Slave-Trade abolished.....215
 " advocated.....233
 Slaves first brought to Carolina 30
 Small-pox..... 46
 Soldiers raised by S. C. for Confed-
 erate service.....272
 Sons of Liberty.....115
 South Carolina name first used 41
 South Carolina, Name regularly
 used..... 73
 Spanish invasion of Carolina 26, 36
 Speech of the Cherokee dele-
 gates.....82, 83
 Speech of Salooc..... 93
 " Attakullakulla....103
 Stamp Act.....109
 Star of the West.....247
 States' Rights Party.....227
 Statue of Pitt.....112
 Suinter.....154
 Sumter's failure at Granby...184
 " " at Fort Watson.184
 Swamp Fox, The.....172
 Swiss Colony..... 84
 Tariff Act.....228
 Tarleton, The Bloody.....153
 Tax Acts.....109, 113
 Tax-payers' Convention...288, 291
 Tea and taxes.....113
 Thompson, H. S.....302, 303
 Tories.....124
 Traitors bought.....205
 Treaty, The great Cherokee...82
 Troops raised for Revolutionary
 War.....122
 Troops raised for Confederate ser-
 vice.....272
 Tryon's Palace.....116
 U. S. trials.....287
 University of S. C.....291, 301
 Vesey, Denmark.....224
 Vote on the Constitution in 1862 280
 Wallace House.....295
 Wampum—Indian money... 14
 War with the Yamassees..... 66
 " The Late—1812.....222
 " with Mexico..... 235
 " of Secession.....242
 " " ended.....270
 " " Distinguished in.273
 Wars with the Tuscaroras.... 61
 Washington's visit to the South 218
 Waxhaws, Battle of.....157
 Webster and Hayne..... 228
 Whigs.....125
 Wigwams..... 7
 Wild animals..... 15
 Williams' Plantation, Battle of 159
 Yamasee War, Men noted in. 72
 Yellow Fever in Charles Town 80
 Yellow Fever in Charleston...218
 Yorktown, Victory at...198

247430
6421
28

SUPPLEMENTAL INDEX.

	Sec.		
State Politics Discussed	246	Farmers' Alliance	249
Farmers' Movement	246	Campaign of 1890	250
Phosphate Rock	246	" " 1892	251
University of South Carolina	247	Dispensary System	251
Winthrop Training School	247	Census of 1890	252
Board of Agriculture	246-247	Railroads built from Nov. 1,	
Richardson, J. P.	248	1886, to June 30, 1892	252
Florence County	248	Tillman, B. R.	250-251
Clemson College	248	Winthrop Normal and Indus-	
		trial College	247



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